Bombay Gazette.

Volume 33. Wednesday, September 18, 1822. No. 1685.

A Card.

MESSRS. FORBES AND CO. beg to announce, the Admission of MR. GEORGE FORBES as a partner in their Establishment, from the 1st of August last.

(3) Bombay, 18th Sept. 1822.

Wanted.

A COPY of "Geometrical and Graphical Essays" by ADAMS, edited by W. JONES, 2 VOLS. 8VO:—Apply at this Office.

Bombay, 18th September

VALUABLE

Law and other BOOKS.

Eduljee Cursetjee Son's

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On Monday next, the 23d Instant,

AND FOLLOWING DAYS

AT

Mr. R. Woodhouse's

HOUSE

IN CHURCH STREET,

The Library

OF THE LATE

Ollyett Woodhouse Esq.

ADVOCATE GENERAL

Deceased.

N. B.—Catalogues may be had at the Auctioneers. The Books may be seen on application to Mr. R. Woodhouse.

Bombay, 18th September 1822.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Saturday, the 21st Instant,

THE

Household Furniture,

WINES &c.

OF

Captain Robert Campbell,

DEPUTY SECRETARY TO THE MILITARY BOARD,

About to proceed to Sea,

AT HIS RESIDENCE

RAMPART ROW

Opposite the Ravelin occupied by the Chief Engineer

CONSISTING OF

PLATE, Plated Ware, Glass, Queens Ware, &c. Couches, Tables, Chairs, Cots, Stands &c.

N. B. The property may be viewed three days before the Sale, between the hour of 10 and 3 o'clock—Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Bombay, 11th September 1822.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On Wednesday, the 25th September,

AND FOLLOWING DAYS,

AN ENTIRE INVOICE OF

WHITE

Queens Ware

CONSISTING OF

DISHES of sizes, hot water Plates, Tureens, Curry Dishes, Bowls, Table, Soup and Dessert Plates, Cups and Saucers, and Black Earthen Tea-Pots.

The above will be put up in small lots for the convenience of purchasers.—Samples of the articles may be seen on application to KEMPT and Co.

TERMS OF SALE; CASH

And the goods to be cleared away within three days after the sale.

Bombay, 4th Sept. 1822.

Kempt and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

A COMMODIOUS AND ROOMY

CHARIOT,

WITH A PAIR OF

HORSES,

ONE OLD SET OF HARNESS

AND ONE SET OF NEW.

FOR Further particulars as to price &c. Apply to MESSRS. KEMPT AND Co.

Bombay, 18th Sept. 1822

Advertisement.

FOR SALE,

A

HANDSOME FAMILY

CARRIAGE,

BUILT IN CALCUTTA,

PRICE Rs. 1,500,

Enquire of the Printer.

Bombay, 18th Sept. 1822.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE,

AT A

GODOWN,

UNDER THE OFFICE

OF THE

Accountant General,

AT

EIGHTY RUPEES EACH,

READY MONEY,

About Forty Hogsheads of Whitmore's

PALE ALE,

IMPORTED PER

Catherine Stewart Forbes,

and

PRONOUNCED by competent judges to be perfectly sound, and but little inferior, if not equal in other respects to Hodgson's best Beer.

Bombay, 18th Sept. 1822.

For Freight.

TO THE
PERSIAN GULPH.
THE BRIG
Pigeon,
T. SKINE, MASTER.

WILL sail on the 1st of October next, for Particulars apply to the Commander in Meadows Street opposite the Portuguese Church, or at Mazagon Dockyard.

(2) *Bombay*, 18*th September* 1822

PASSAGE FOR LONDON
THE WELL KNOWN
FAST SAILING SHIP
Lord Castlereagh,
BURTHEN 810 TONS,

HAVING undergone a thorough Repair, will be afloat on the 1st October, and sail for London by the 15th November. Five or six Cabins are disengaged.—For particulars apply to *Messrs. Remington, Crawford and Co.* or to *Hurmusjee Dorabjee*, Church Gate, where Plans of her Accommodations may be seen.

(2) *Bombay*, 18*th Sept.* 1822

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of Administration of all & Singular the Goods and Chattels Rights and Credits of JOHN KING, late Quarter Master of His Majesty's 47th Regiment of foot deceased be Granted to SARAH NESBETT KING, the widow of the said JOHN KING, All Persons Concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 17th September 1822.

T. W. BROWNE.
PROCTOR.

Tomorrow Thursday, the 19th Inst.
AT NOON
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE UNDERWRITES.
AT THE
GODOWNS
OF
Ritchie Steuart and Co.
THE FOLLOWING GOODS
LANDED DAMAGED
FROM THE
Lord Castlereagh,
CAPTAIN BRIGGS.

62 Bags of Mocha Coffee,
9 Cases Cassia Lignea,
2 Cases Casssia Buds.

Bombay, 18*th Sept.* 1822.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE
TO LIVERPOOL,
THE WELL KNOWN SHIP
ROSCOE.
450 TONS REGISTER,
NIEL MORISON
COMMANDER.

WILL Sail early in November has excellent accomodation for passengers and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to the Captain on board, or RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

N. B. The greatest part of her cargo is already engaged.

Bombay 18*th September* 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 5TH SEPT. 1822.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

CAPTAIN W. H. Stanley of the 2d Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry, Paymaster to the Guicowar Subsidiary force, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in chief for Regimental duty.

Bombay 7th September 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in council is pleased to grant to Captain R. Campbell 11th Regt. Native Infantry and Assistant Secretary to the Military Board, a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope and eventually to Europe on sick certificate from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay 12*th September* 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that no officer appointed to the Survey department shall draw the allowances of survey until reported to be in all respects qualified to discharge the duties of the situation.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

CALCUTTA.

10TH AUGUST, 1822.

At an European General Court Martial assembled at Fort William on Thursday the 13th June, 1822, of which Lieut. Col. M Shawe, C. B, His Majesty's 87th Regiment, is President, Captain John Seppings of the 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, was arrigned upon the undermentioned Charges; viz.

1*st* "For having on the 5th day of September 1821, endeavoured to provoke Captain Methven of the same Regiment to fight a duel with him."

2*dly* "For pertinaciously continuing a strain of hostility against Captain Methven, after the Commander in Chief had, upon a careful enquiry into the circumstances, ordered the affair to be set at rest, and the letters on both sides to be withdrawn."

"The conduct of Captain Seppings being in each instance contrary to the Articles of War and subversive of discipline."

"Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision:

"The Court Martial having duly and maturely considered the Evidence brought forward on the Prosecution, and on the Defence, is of opinion as follows:

Finding "On the First Charge that Captain Seppings is not Guilty.

"On the Second Charge, the Court find Captain Seppings Guilty of so much of it as charges him with not having withdrawn his Letters, after the Commander in Chief had, upon a careful enquiry into the circumstances, ordered that such should be done; but the Court is of opinion that in so doing Captain Seppings was influenced solely, by an honourable and anxious desire to be placed in a situation to clear his Character from the injurious reports which had been circulated to his prejudice."

Sentence. "Three o'clock striking before the Court came to a Decision, it was adjourned till Eleven o'Clock to-morrow, Tuesday the 30th Instant."

"*Fort William, Tuesday, the* 30*th July* 1822."

The Court met pursuant to adjourment.—President and Members as yesterday.

"The Court proceed to deliberate, and to pass Sentence—but there being an equality of votes, on the Question as to whether any punishment shall be awarded, or otherwise, and the Acting Judge Advocate General, having when called upon by the Court declared his opinion that a Majority of voices is absorequisite to pronounce an Award.—The Court suspend their Proceeding and adjourn until the pleasure of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief is obtained."

Remarks by the Court. "In advertence to the extraordinary mass of matter which the present Proceedings exhibit, the Court feel themselves called upon to explain that in a question like the present, involving not only the Character and feelings of the Prisoner, but from the course which the Defence has taken, the Character and feelings of several of the Witnesses and others who were incidentally connected with circumstances introductory to the preferring of the charges against the Prisoner, it has not been in the Power of the Court, without a total disregard to the ends of Justice, to abstain from going into the examination of matter, which under other circumstances, would be totally irrelative to the points at issue.

"It is with no ordinary degree of concern that the Court feel themselves compelled to remark upon the extraotdinary discrepancy which the Testimony of some of the Witnesses exhibits, and respectfully to solicit the attention of His Excellency the Commander in Chief thereto, more particularly to the Depositions of Captains Methven and Croske, diametrically opposed as they appear to be in most instances to the points to which they have respectively sworn—instances arising not merely from the different light in which two Individuals may often view the same circumstances, but manifest in their testimony to almost every fact respecting which they were examined by the Court, and such, as to leave in the minds of the Court no room to believe that they could be the result of misapprehension or mistake.

"The Court would have thought it their duty to notice these extraordinary contradictions at the time, but felt that they had not the means from the nature of the Depositions to ascertian on which side the Charge would lay, with the probability of establishing it by proof. They have therefore adopted the only step left them of submitting the circumstance for the consideration of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

"In conclusion the Court would be deficient in their duty, if they did not remark on, and strongly reprobate the indecent and bitter recrimination in which both the Prisoner Captain Seppings and the Witness Captain Methven, have accustomed themselves to indulge whenever observing on the conduct of each other, as well antecedent to the present Trial, as in the course of the Proceedings to which it has given rise."

Remarks by His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

The want of a Sentence renders the protracted and laborious assiduity of the Court altogether fruitless, since there is nothing on which the Commander in Chief has to exercise his Judgement in Confirmation or Disapproval. It is difficult to comprehend by what process of reasoning any Member of the Court should satisfy himself that when a Military Trangression has been pronounced as established by Evidence, no Penal award should follow that Finding; yet as the decision of Guilty (if is were not unanimous) must have been the Act of a Majority, some Member at least has maintained that incongruity. His Excellency will not direct the Court to sit again and revise it's Proceedings; because the essential end has, howsoever, informally, been answered: The correctness of Captain Seppings's conduct is displayed by the Recorded Inconveniences which it has entailed.

The Court declares Captain Seppings Guilty of a disobedience of Orders; a disobedience which was, further, deliberate and and wilful. Then, the Court urges extenuation it's Opinion "that in so doing Captain Seppings was influenced solely by an honourable and anxious desire to be placed in a situation to clear his Character from the Injurious Reports which had been circulated to his Prejudice." The Excuse is inadmissible, consequently no course of Evidence should have been sanctioned which professed to have that object; the Crime charged against Captain Seppings was disobedience of an Order signified to him from the Commander in Chief, and it would be a novel doctrine in Military Law that an Officer is at liberty to judge what order is to be deemed imperative and what may be disregarded. It is obvious that if an Honorable Jealousy of Reputation be allowed to stand as an Apology for the contravention of a Positive Order in a Case like the present, it must be equally pleadable in every other Class of Cases. The Mischief of such a principle need not be descanted upon.

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on 28 June, 2017

In the immediate instance, the above palliation is peculiarly inapplicable. The acknowledged respectability of Captain Seppings's Character and the uniform Estimation in which he had been held throughout this Army, could not but render any Appeal against loose misrepresentations wholly unnecessary. On the other hand, the most serious objection lies to such an Appeal. If the irritable feelings of an Officer, in a private question between Individuals, be suffered to disturb the Service and to involve a number of others, the license would speedily grow into a settled practice most embarrasing if not deeply injurious. The quality of that Evil cannot be more strikingly pourtrayed than it is by the observations of the Court. In that Exposition the following Particulars are Prominent: The awkward nature of the disquisitions into which the Court confesses itself to have been compelled to embark: The Comment on the tenor of the Evidence generally, by which intentional perversion is indirectly ascribed to Witnesses who are not named, the imputation thereby applying to any or all of them: The Specification of Two Officers from whose contradictory Testimony on the same points the Court infers a criminal laxiety in one or the other, without being able to determine on whom so heavy a suspicion should rest: and the Court's "reprobation of the indecent and bitter recrimination of Captain Seppings and Captain Methven upon each other;" and discreditable to Men of their Profession.

Those painful results were the foreseen and inevitable consequence of entering into an investigation of aught that was afloat between Captain Seppings and Captain Methven. The points whence any conclusion was deducible were to be sought among intemperate accusations unguardedly bandied about under original misapprehension and distorted by Party Heat, while scarcely a single circumstance was afforded so precise as that a Witness could speak to it with the certainty which would have attended the recollection of a distinct fact Each of them delivers his Evidence as to what he thinks was the impression made upon him at the time; an impression possible even then loosely admitted; at all events liable to have become confused thro' lapse of a considerable interval; and this seems a reasonable solution for discrepancies in the Testimonies of Captain Methven and Captain Crooke the Commander in Chief not being able to discover a purpose on either side which could be promoted by a consciously dishonest latitude of representation.

The simple Question submitted to the Court was whether Captain Seppings had or had not disobeyed an Order from the Commander in Chief. By losing sight of that plain line, and permitting an attempt to qualify the Fact, the Court has accordingly to it's own showing produced all the undesirable effects which the Commander in Chief anticipated and endeavoured to prevent when he forbad the further agitation of the disputes between Captain Seppings and Captain Methven. Nothing however can be more remote from the intention of the Commander in Chief then to insinuate any censure on the Court, Indeed His Excellency from his Examination of the Proceedings sees cause to praise highly the Patience and the carefully Equity manisfested by the Court.

Considering as natural the error thro' which the Court involved itself in such intricacies, since it proceeded from a generous desire to give Prisoner the fullest scope for exonerating himself, the Commander in Chief would not have expatiated thus on the subject, did he not think the matter of such extraordinary interest for the Army as required that it should be particularly dilated. His Excellency persuades himself that the serious inconvenience incurred on the present occassion (putting out of the question the duration of the Trial for above Six Weeks) well establish the expedience of an Authoritative Intervention to stop in a early stage of the progress of Party Bickerings brought within official Cognizance, and will show the fitness of making with severity any management for avading the Injunction.

The Proceedings of the General Court Martial must be considered as having fallen to the ground; so that Captain Seppings is to return forthwith to his duty.

W. L. WATSON, Actig. Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

THE JOLTERHEAD FAMILY,

(*Continued from Page* 619.)

"Ah luckless he! and born beneath the *beam*,
Of evil Star!

My Grandfather marrying Margret of the *Law* in the parish of Coldingham, changed the name to *Homefield* where he afterwards resided. My Grandmother took it into her head to conceive, and bring my Uncle Jolterhead into the world, an interval of ten years from the birth of my mother, her next youngest child. Now this eccentric manner of having her children, was wrong in my Grandmother, or my Grandfather, or both; and my poor Uncle suffered for it, as will be shewn in the sequel. My Uncle was *given out* to nurse, contrary to the family custom; as all the others were nursed in the house. All the rest of my Grandfather's children were gone to school, before Jolterhead was weaned; and he was continued with the nurse until he was upwards of two years old. "Hobsons cottage is in a well aired place" said my Grandfather. In this my Grandfather was so far right, that the air was not confined by contiguous buildings, as it was upon the verge of Coldingham common, and at least half a mile from any other house." He will be out of "the reach of evil example" rejoined my Grandmother. "Ergo" said my Grandfather "the situation has many advantages and I will continue the boy with Hobson and his wife, until he be fit to go to school." My uncle's companions for the first two years and nine months of his life, besides his nurse and her husband, consisted of a large flock of Geese, variety of pigs and Poultry; one Cow, and some two dozens of Sheep: to this may be added one dog, two cats, and several pairs of rabbits. My uncle spent more of his time with the Qadrupeds, and bifreds of the feathered tribe, than he did with the peasent and his wife, from the time he was to able "toddle" about.

At this time (1769-70) Scotland, particularly the border counties, was much infested, with large tribes of Gipsies, who carried on a marauding warfare against the moveable property of the inhabitants; and the only way to escape their vigilance was to afford them shelter. Those persons who tolerated the Gipsies, or itinerant *tinkers*, were sure that their property would be safe; and it became an affair of policy, to quarter them: by giving them a Barn or out-house to occupy, in which they cooked their victuals, drank, danced, and sung; while they mended old kettles brass pans &c. So that with them "Old brass would always buy a new pan."

The Law, (now Homefield) had time out of mind been a noted quarter of the Gipsy tribes. But may Grandfather, actuated by a sense of duty, in his Magisterial capacity, determined to quarter no *pests* of Society. He likewise used all his influence with his neighbours, to induce them to banish all vagrants. The consequence was, that, my Grandfather's poultry were frequently stolen; and also many useful articles of moveable property. This served the more to enrage my Grandfather; and he swore by "Sir David of Wedderburn, who was killed in 1469" that he "would extirpate the whole race of Gipsies from Berwickshire!"

Father Taite, was the *head*, of a noted Gang of Gipsies, in those days: he travelled from the mouth of Tweed to the Solway Firth; and was made welcome wherever he came. On "Etric's banks" and "the braes of Yarrow" all flocked to father Taite, and had their fortunes read, and were made happy by his predictions. My Grandfather, had no more regard for father Taite, than he had for any other Gipsy: and one day when he returned home from Berwick where he had attended a meeting of the Justices, he found father Taite, reading my Uncle Alexander's fortune: my Uncle had promised him sixpence if he gave him a good fortune, and the boy held the sixpence in his left hand, while father Taite was examining the palm of his right, from the appearance of which, he was prognosticating his future destiny. The moment my Grandfather perceived the Gipsy, and saw the sixpence in his son's hand, he got into a passion; and lifting up a great oaken Cudgel, swore by "Sir George, who was "killed at the Battle of Dunbar" if the Gipsy did not immediately scamper off, he would annihilate him! Father Taite unaccustomed to such salutations looked up in a hesitating manner, when my Grandfather by a dexterous application of his Cudgel, to the back and shoulders, of this "King of beggers" brought him to the ground, muttering "vagabond! scoundrel!" as he led my Uncle Alexander into the house.

The "venerable beggar" was carried from the field of battle, by some of his own tribe, who threatened my Grandfather with their resentment. He could not sleed without a guard to his premises. "They will set your house on fire, or they will burn your stackyard!" said the neighbours. Alas! poor Uncle Jolterhead was made the "scape goat!" One day when Hobson was in the fields, and his wife gone to the village of Coldingham, while my Uncle was amusing himself with his companions of the four-footed species, two Gipsies belonging to father Taite's Gang carried off my Uncle, and he was never more heard of by his relations, until he was upwards of twelve years of age! They carried him to Cumberland, and he was not allowed to visit Scotland for more than two years, lest he might be recognised by his relations. "I was carried about in a breel hung upon the back of an Ass, the breel on the opposite side being ballanced to my weight, by old clothes and provisions,"—said my Uncle to me, when he related that part of his history. It would be trite to relate all the anecdotes my Uncle has told me, regarding the Gipsey life he had for upwards of nine years. The effect it produced upon his after life, will appear in the sequel.

(*To be Continued.*)

MR. EDITOR,

SIR,

The following is a true story, and something may be found in it to amuse, a portion of your readers,

Your's

August 31st. A LUCKY DUPE.

"To bite biter, is no fraud, but wit"
SWIFT.

(*Continued from Page* 619.)

I now found myself (Mr. E.) totally in the hands of Dennis Mulrooney, after having experienced enough of his versatility to feel a little alarm at my situation. Smugglers, I knew were desperate folk! & although Mr. Denny's appearance argued nothing for me to fear single handed. Yet his Alderman visiting master, whom by this time he declared to be no less a person-

age than the Smuggler Johnstone, who had broken out of York Castle, Lincoln jail, those of Worcestor, Glocestor, Hereford, Mardstone, and many others, but that he was generous in proportion to his desperate character, I must pass, for brevity's sake; over much that occurred in conversation and reflection during about an hour, but at any rate the time was: as I thought: not much mispent, as I laid out three, 10 £ Henry Hases upon what Mr. Denny called French Habadeen Cambric, and really felt cock sure, that at the worst, I should be able to clear 150 per cent by my bargain. I had just imbibed a small but very good glass, of well dilected Holland's, preparatory to my going away with my bundle of Habadeen, when the noise of footsteps on the stairs announced the approach of some one, and in a moment in strode Mr. Johnstone, who pressed me very much to stay and lunch, which I declined doing, under the influence of two or three well turned excuses, promising myself the pleasure of doing so, in a day or two. Mr. Mulrooney very politely escorted me to the Door where he squeezed and shook my hand most masculinely, and I departed well pleased at being permitted so to do and calculating my profits upon my morning's speck: a hackney coach soon took me to the Cock in thread needle street, where there are always good dinners genteelly served up, on reasonable terms, and where, singular to tell, I saw no less than 6 bundles, all of which were much larger than mine, laying upon the seats in different boxes. You seem, Sir, said the waiter (who knew me) to have been marketing this morning, and I rather suspect that those parcels which are here and there in the boxes, have all come from the same Shop, but take care (Sir) that you are not taken in. I hope not said I, but upon my word! I'm no judge. What have you got, Sir, said he? why I have made a purchase of some fine Cambric for frills; you have better step this way (Sir) said he, and let my Mistress see it, to which I assented; when to my surprize and mortification, she declared it Scotch Cambric, and not worth more than 3*s*. 6*d*. a yard. The waiter soon communicated the matter to the other parcel owners, all of whom including your Dupe, soon became friends, they having unwittingly become partners in misfortune together. Two or three genteelly dressed young men, linen drapers by profession, soon set the matter at rest, declaring the Landlady had valued the stuff at its very highest pitch, which declaration naturally brought us all to compare notes, when I found (Mr. E.) that my own bargain was the cheapest. Having paid but 7*s*. 9*d*. a yard for it, while one of my friends had 52£ worth at 12*s*. 3*d*. a yard. The whole purchase, mine included, amounted to £311 13*s*. 6*d*. and as no time was to be lost, we had two hackney Coaches at the door, as soon as they could be procured, and were driven to the entrance of the dark-lane, but the birds were flown, and we soon found it needless to pursue the business further, as Mrs. Murthough said that she got an honest livelihood, by entertaining strangers of all sorts, and could not be answerable for any of them. We travelled back again as we came, but rather elongated in countenance, and shortly seperated in a most sublimely grumpish mood. I called in at a friend's in the linen line, who in three days sold my 77½ yards for 3*s*. 2*d*. per yard, which netted me £11 12*s*. 7*d*. but never again saw any of my other purchasing friends. Shortly after this event, a change in circumstances compelled me to withdraw myself to a part of the Town in which I was a stranger, but where I might uninterruptedly follow the only calling then within my reach, for a livelihood. A couple of friends who were privy, to my necessities, recommended me where I had comfortable and cheap lodgings, and those friends being in business; placed cards tn their windows to the following effect.—"Pitions, Letters, Representations of "all descriptions including Specifications for "Patents, executed in the most able manner"

"Enquire Within"

Prior to the wind up of this long narrative Mr. E. I shall merely promise, that providence evidently changed the distress occasioned to me by the fraudulent Mulrooney, and his Compeer Johnson, into a source of comfort and plenty to me I had no company to keep, lived cheaply, and comfortably, and in about two months found my means raised from a solitary guinea to £6 per week. I continued steadily with my shoulder to the wheel, and Christmas arriving I made up my mind, to relax a little in my labor, during the holidays, and was on the point of dressing for the purpose of making a visit, early in the morning of X'mas eve, when a knock at the door, called the maid thither, saying, what is your will Sir? Is this said the stranger, where Mr. ——— lives, the Gentleman that writes the Petitions? Yes Sir, walk in Sir, and while yet in my night cap, gown and slippers-in walked a well dressed smart looking man "whose tongue was tipt with a bit of the brogue" but whose language was far from that of the lower order of Hibernians. Sir, said he, at 10 o'clock, I'm obliged to appear at the Public office in Hatton Garden for a crime that I am as innocent of as you are, and understanding at Mr. ———s that you are in the line of writing upon such things, I wish you to state my Case well, and here's a guinea for your trouble. I need not recount the charges which he wished me to rebut for him, as they were, in almost every respect, a second edition of what took place between myself and Mr. Mulrooney. He told me his name was Mr. O'Conner but I had almost unmediately on his entering the room discovered that my client, or guest, was none other, than: the, sui disant: Mr, Denny of Dark alley memory; while I was taking down the outline of his defence, in walks-another whom I recognized to be the (would be) Celebrated Smuggler Jonhson. He was elegantly dressed, and my garb being highly favorable to disguise, I so far got over my task pretty well, and affecting much lameness I hobbled toward the door, upon a pretended private occasion, and went to a room where there were some Goldsmiths at work, one of whom, had the name of being a sturdy hard fighting fellow, and whose heart I knew, would beat high, at the prospect of a row. I told him I had a Customer or two whom I did not admire, and to be in the way in case of any noise; he understood me in a moment, and I slipt off my dressing gown and slippers, put on a tight pair of shoes and walked in to my Customers, in my shirt sleeves. I placed myself so as to be nearest the poker in case of the occurence of such a desperate attempt, on their part, as their then situation was likely to produce, and folding up my arms addressed them thus. I find Messrs. Johnstone and Mulrooney, that you have gotten into the scrape, that I hoped you would after your infamous conduct to me upon a similar occasion, last summer, which words I had scarcely time to utter, when the former aimed a well directed blow at my face, but being well on the alert, I put it by, and threw in upon his eyes and nose, a blow that floored him, which operation, and the prostration of Mr. Mulrooney by the Journeyman goldsmith; who was close by; were simultaneous. The gentry finding themselves so roughly handled, begged their lives, promising to reimburse me and reward my friend in the contest, and wishing to avoid further trouble, I told them to return me all my money, and give my friend in arms something handsome, and then they might go about their business-to which they agreed, when Johnson pulled out several Bank notes, 3 ten pounders of which, he gave me, and being in a hurry as the day was advancing; he in preference to looking for small ones, presented the Gold worker with another £10 note. They then hastened away. I know not whether, but with disfigured faces, as poor Mull's eyebrow met the edge of the fender, while two blackeyes, and a woefully swoler nose, decorated the countenance of his master; The Goldsmith went to his friends who asked what he had been doing, to which he jocosely answered, the Gentleman who called me gave a receipt for some money, and I signed it as a witness.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A translation into English verse, of the latin lines written in Compliment to the powers of Mr. Alexandre the Celebrated ventriloquist, sent for insertion, shall appear in our next number.

An "Impromptu" shall also have a place.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER 1822.

The Free Trader Roscoe, Captain Morrison from Liverpool 14th of May, anchored in the Harbour on Friday last. She has brought neither packets or letters, but this disappointment is greatly compensated by the late arrival of the Regent at Madras, as announced in our last number. The intelligence brought out by this Vessel will be found in our subsequent Columns.

By an Extract from a letter dated Cairo 12th July, it appears, "that the "Greeks had destroyed the Captain Pa-"sha and his ship, that the Turkish fleet "had retired to Smyrna, and that the "Greeks had proceeded to Candia to at-"tack the Turkish vessels there."

AMATEUR THEATRE.

THE HONEY MOON.

We have seldom enjoyed a more gratifying pleasure, from witnessing the display of transcendent talent, than fell

age than the Smuggler Johnstone, who had broken out of York Castle, Lincoln jail, those of Worcestor, Glocestor, Hereford, Mardstone, and many others, but that he was generous in proportion to his desperate character, I must pass, for brevity's sake; over much that occurred in conversation and reflection during about an hour, but at any rate the time was: as I thought: not much mispent, as I laid out three, 10 £ Henry Hases upon what Mr. Denny called French Habadeen Cambric, and really felt cock sure, that at the worst, I should be able to clear 150 per cent by my bargain. I had just imbibed a small but very good glass, of well dilected Holland's, preparatory to my going away with my bundle of Habadeen, when the noise of footsteps on the stairs announced the approach of some one, and in a moment in strode Mr. Johnstone, who pressed me very much to stay and lunch, which I declined doing, under the influence of two or three well turned excuses, promising myself the pleasure of doing so, in a day or two. Mr. Mulrooney very politely escorted me to the Door where he squeezed and shook my hand most masculinely, and I departed well pleased at being permitted so to do and calculating my profits upon my morning's speck: a hackney coach soon took me to the Cock in thread needle street, where there are always good dinners genteelly served up, on reasonable terms, and where, singular to tell, I saw no less than 6 bundles, all of which were much larger than mine, laying upon the seats in different boxes. You seem, Sir, said the waiter (who knew me) to have been marketing this morning, and I rather suspect that those parcels which are here and there in the boxes, have all come from the same Shop, but take care (Sir) that you are not taken in. I hope not said I, but upon my word! I'm no judge. What have you got, Sir, said he? why I have made a purchase of some fine Cambric for frills; you have better step this way (Sir) said he, and let my Mistress see it, to which I assented; when to my surprize and mortification, she declared it Scotch Cambric, and not worth more than 3*s*. 6*d*. a yard. The waiter soon communicated the matter to the other parcel owners, all of whom including your Dupe, soon became friends, they having unwittingly become partners in misfortune together. Two or three genteelly dressed young men, linen drapers by profession, soon set the matter at rest, declaring the Landlady had valued the stuff at its very highest pitch, which declaration naturally brought us all to compare notes, when I found (Mr. E.) that my own bargain was the cheapest. Having paid but 7*s*. 9*d*. a yard for it, while one of my friends had 52£ worth at 12*s*. 3*d*. a yard. The whole purchase, mine included, amounted to £311 13*s*. 6*d*. and as no time was to be lost, we had two hackney Coaches at the door, as soon as they could be procured, and were driven to the entrance of the dark-lane, but the birds were flown, and we soon found it needless to pursue the business further, as Mrs. Murthough said that she got an honest livelihood, by entertaining strangers of all sorts, and could not be answerable for any of them. We travelled back again as we came, but rather elongated in countenance, and shortly seperated in a most sublimely grumpish mood. I called in at a friend's in the linen line, who in three days sold my 77½ yards for 3*s*. 2*d*. per yard, which netted me £11 12*s*. 7*d*. but never again saw any of my other purchasing friends. Shortly after this event, a change in circumstances compelled me to withdraw myself to a part of the Town in which I was a stranger, but where I might uninterruptedly follow the only calling then within my reach, for a livelihood. A couple of friends who were privy, to my necessities, recommended me where I had comfortable and cheap lodgings, and those friends being in business; placed cards tn their windows to the following effect.—"Pititions, Letters, Representations of "all descriptions including Specifications for "Patents, executed in the most able manner"

"Enquire Within"

Prior to the wind up of this long narrative Mr. E. I shall merely promise, that providence evidently changed the distress occasioned to me by the fraudulent Mulrooney, and his Compeer Johnson, into a source of comfort and plenty to me I had no company to keep, lived cheaply, and comfortably, and in about two months found my means raised from a solitary guinea to £6 per week. I continued steadily with my shoulder to the wheel, and Christmas arriving I made up my mind, to relax a little in my labor, during the holidays, and was on the point of dressing for the purpose of making a visit, early in the morning of X'mas eve, when a knock at the door, called the maid thither, saying, what is your will Sir? Is this said the stranger, where Mr. ——— lives, the Gentleman that writes the Petitions? Yes Sir, walk in Sir, and while yet in my night cap, gown and slippers-in walked a well dressed smart looking man "whose tongue was tipt with a bit of the brogue" but whose language was far from that of the lower order of Hibernians. Sir, said he, at 10 o'clock, I'm obliged to appear at the Public office in Hatton Garden for a crime that I am as innocent of as you are, and understanding at Mr. ——— s that you are in the line of writing upon such things, I wish you to state my Case well, and here's a guinea for your trouble. I need not recount the charges which he wished me to rebut for him, as they were, in almost every respect, a second edition of what took place between myself and Mr. Mulrooney. He told me his name was Mr. O'Conner but I had almost unmediately on his entering the room discovered that my client, or guest, was none other, than: the, sui disant: Mr, Denny of Dark alley memory; while I was taking down the outline of his defence, in walks-another whom I recognized to be the (would be) Celebrated Smuggler Jonhson. He was elegantly dressed, and my garb being highly favorable to disguise, I so far got over my task pretty well, and affecting much lameness I hobbled toward the door, upon a pretended private occasion, and went to a room where there were some Goldsmiths at work, one of whom, had the name of being a sturdy hard fighting fellow, and whose heart I knew, would beat high, at the prospect of a row. I told him I had a Customer or two whom I did not admire, and to be in the way in case of any noise; he understood me in a moment, and I slipt off my dressing gown and slippers, put on a tight pair of shoes and walked in to my Customers, in my shirt sleeves. I placed myself so as to be nearest the poker in case of the occurence of such a desperate attempt, on their part, as their then situation was likely to produce, and folding up my arms addressed them thus. I find Messrs. Johnstone and Mulrooney, that you have gotten into the scrape, that I hoped you would after your infamous conduct to me upon a similar occasion, last summer, which words I had scarcely time to utter, when the former aimed a well directed blow at my face, but being well on the alert, I put it by, and threw in upon his eyes and nose, a blow that floored him, which operation, and the prostration of Mr. Mulrooney by the Journeyman goldsmith; who was close by; were simultaneous. The gentry finding themselves so roughly handled, begged their lives, promising to reimburse me and reward my friend in the contest, and wishing to avoid further trouble, I told them to return me all my money, and give my friend in arms something handsome, and then they might go about their business-to which they agreed, when Johnson pulled out several Bank notes, 3 ten pounders of which, he gave me, and being in a hurry as the day was advancing; he in preference to looking for small ones, presented the Gold worker with another £10 note. They then hastened away. I know not whether, but with disfigured faces, as poor Mull's eyebrow met the edge of the fender, while two blackeyes, and a woefully swoler nose, decorated the countenance of his master; The Goldsmith went to his friends who asked what he had been doing, to which he jocosely answered, the Gentleman who called me gave a receipt for some money, and I signed it as a witness.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A translation into English verse, of the latin lines written in Compliment to the powers of Mr. Alexandre the Celebrated ventriloquist, sent for insertion, shall appear in our next number.

An "Impromptu" shall also have a place.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER 1822.

The Free Trader Roscoe, Captain Morrison from Liverpool 14th of May, anchored in the Harbour on Friday last. She has brought neither packets or letters, but this disappointment is greatly compensated by the late arrival of the Regent at Madras, as announced in our last number. The intelligence brought out by this Vessel will be found in our subsequent Columns.

By an Extract from a letter dated Cairo 12th July, it appears, "that the "Greeks had destroyed the Captain Pa-"sha and his ship, that the Turkish fleet "had retired to Smyrna, and that the "Greeks had proceeded to Candia to at-"tack the Turkish vessels there."

AMATEUR THEATRE.

THE HONEY MOON.

We have seldom enjoyed a more gratifying pleasure, from witnessing the display of transcendent talent, than fell

to our lot on the Evening of monday last. We regret, that neither time, space, nor ability, qualify us, to do any thing like justice to this performance; which met with such diserved and universal applause.

We confess that the Duke of Aranza far excelled what we expected from him on his first entrance. He possesses such a variety of apt gestures, and lively graces, that he was quite in character from the peasant to the prince. His last entrance in the concluding scene, when he appeared in full *costume*, developed most conspicuously his princely deportment. With all this excellence, however, his voice is defective in *high* character, which he should endeavour to modulate more consonant to the correct taste of English pronunciation. Count Montalban supported that excellence of attitude, action and justness of expression, peculiar to his character, and which never fails to call forth loud applause. Rolando is a character, for almost any part, and we have never witnessed a more unique display of his abilities. Balthazar has often delighted us, in a variety of characters, and we respect him for his numerous efforts to please. He has much life and action in his performance: we could wish, however, that he would endeavour to correct, that growing excess of passion which was but too apparent. Lampedo showed himself so much at home in his ludicrous part, that had "Tobin" himself been present he must have applauded his performance. We regret being obliged to overlook much merit in the other parts of the male performance.

We can only speek for ourselves, but we have seldom had the pleasure of witnessing a *Juliana* more to our taste, and we think our opinion is borne out by the universal approbation of a genteel audience. *Volante* is one of those *happy performers, who seem born for* the stage, and we never, before, had an opportunity of witnessing such a happy display of her shining qualities.

In "Three weeks after marriage" the parts of Mr. Drugget, Lady Racket, and Dimity, were sustained with characteristic originality, which produced peals of applause, and Mrs. Drugget the *would be* woman of Fastion was a most deserving favourite with the audience.

We are unavoidably prevented from going into a more detailed account of the performance, but we may be permitted to add, that those characters which we have omitted noticing were sustained most respectably, and "le tout ensemble" was the most successful display of talent, we ever witnessed on the Bombay boards.

Letters from the Gulph, dated in July, state, that an additional Turkish force under Hassan Pacha had arrived and taken position in Kassen, and that a further reinforcement was expected, which was to be posted more towards the banks of the Euphrates. It was expected that Ibrahim Pacha was to take the general command of all these forces, and he had consequetly been recalled from the service in Nubia. It is further stated that Shaik Maujed has received a firmaun from Mahomed Ali Pacha of Egypt directing him to obey and attend to all Hassan Pachas' orders and suggestions.

A letter from Tehraun also mentions that there was no intilligence from Europe, except that, judging from reports, it was probable the Porte had settled her differences with Russia. It was also hoped that similar arrangements would soon be effected between the Persian court and Constantinople.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. Capt. G. P. Taylor, B. E. Regt.
Lieut T. Protyer, 2d | 9th Regt.
Lieut. and Adjt. J. Worthy.
Lieut Smith, 2d | 5th Regt.
Cadet, J B. Eitlanders Infantry.
Do. R. W. Fraser, Bengal Establishment.
Lieut and Adjt. Frances Sharpe, 1st | 4th Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Sept. Capt James Gibbon, S. A. C. General.
Asst. Surgn. Wm. Law, 1st Extra Batt.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 11 Brig Sallamty, Nacqudah Sagoo Parroo, Sambs, or Coast of Africa, 15th Augt.

13 Ship Rosco (Free Trader) Neil Morison, from Liverpool, 14th May.

Do Arab Ship Calella, Nacqudah Calaf, from Mocha, 28 h Augt.

14. Arab Brig Shephart. Nacqudah Barraul from Mocha, 22d Augt.

15 His Majesty's Ship Menai, F. Moresby Esq. C. B Capt from Mocat.

16 Turkish Brig Fulock, Nacqudah Mamish, from Judah 16th August.

17. Honble C. Cruizer Antelope, Lieut. Thos. Tanner, from Red Sea, leaft Mocha 31st August and Surat Road 5th Sept.

PASSENGERS.

Per Rosoe.—J. M. Geanders, Robt. W. Fraser, ditto Menai, Mans. L'Avord.

DEPARTURES.—Sept 11, Ship Sydonie, E. Reveire to Mauritius.

Do Brig Fanny, J. B. Smith, to Isle of France.

15, Ship Nestor, (Free Trader) E. Theaker, to London.

17. The Imaum of Muscat Frigate Liverpool.

PASSENGER.

By Fanny.—Mr. Nelch.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

August 15.—American Ship Henry, Captain L Palerke, from Philadelphia 15th March and Madras 5th Aug.

16, Ship Jonathan, Captain Thomas Watson, from Liverpool the 7th April.

Do. American Ship Adons, Captain B. Walsted, from New York the 1st April and Madras 8th Aug.

17, Ship Lotus, Captain J. B. F. Doveton, from London 29th April.

Do. Dutch Brig Favourite, Captain E. Gallway, from Penang 10th July.

18, Ship Pascoa, (Captain Taylor, died on board.) Mr. Greaves Commanding Officer, from Madras 4th and Eskapelly 7th August.

Do. H C. Ship Asia Capt. T. F. Balderston, from London 29th March and Madras 12th August

Do. Ship William Money, Capt. J. Jackson, from London 1st April and Madras 10th August.

PASSENGFRS.

Per Ship Lotus from London:—Mrs. Colvin, Mrs Turnbull, and Family Mr. Turnbull, Civil Service, Mr. B. D. Colvin, Free Merchant, and Mr. Crofter, Cadet.

OFF CALCUTTA.

14, Novo Destino.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

11, Ship Isabella Robertson Captain Gilbert George, Mitchell, to South America,

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per Ship Isabella Robertson for South America—Mrs. Mitchell, Captain's wife, Antonio, Native of Chili, Peter de Cruz, cook, native of India.

Per Ship John Bull, for New South Wales.—Mrs. H. Richie, Mr. Alexander McLeod, Mr. N. Youngs, and Mr G. Hudson.

Per Ship Lady Kennaway for London.—Mrs. Colonel Butler, Miss C. Michell, and Master G. Michell.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

Eliza, Diamond, (American) & L'Orhezean (French)

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following Stations on the 17th Instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain,—Argyle, outward bound, and Lotus inward bound.

KEDERFE.

Remain,—Lady Kennaway, Futtarohoman, outward bound, and Pascoa, inward bound,

NEW ANCORAGE.

Remain,—H. C. S. Duchess of Athol and St. Thiago Maior, (P)

SAUGOR.

Remain,—Wellington, Georgiana, Dona Carmelita and David Clark.

MADRAS.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.—August 21, Ship Reliance, M. Pike, from Coringa 16th August; do. Ship King George the Fourth, J. W. Clarke, from London, Downs, Sands 31st April, and Cape 3d July; 23, H. M. Ship Glasgow, B. C. Doyle, from Trincomalee 21st August; 25. H. M. Sloop Satellite, M. J. Currie, from do. 23d August: do Ship Duke of Lancaster, J. Davies, from Calcutta 2d August; 26, H. C. Ship Prince Regent, John Innes, from London 14th May; 27, Ship Elizabeth, George Vint,, from Batavia 25th July; 28, Ship Hope, I. T. G. Flint, from Gravesend 2d May, and Isle of France 31st July; 28, Brig Cornelia L. M. Hanze, from Pondicherry 26th August,

DEPARTURES.—August 21, Ship Mary Anne, James Webster, for Eskapilley and Calcutta; do. Ship Mahomed Shaw, D. Oliver, for Calcutta; 22, Cutter Sophia, for Colombo; do. Ship King George the Fourth J. W. Clarke, for Calcutta; 23, Ship Roberts, C. H. Bean, for Isle of France and Bourbon; 24, Ship Mellish, R. Ford, for London; 27, Ship Johanna Maria, Dantfelt, for Calcutta.

General Register of Marriages Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

On the 2d instant, at Ahmednegger, the Lady of Capt. Laurie, Regt. Artillery, of a Daughter.

On Wednesday morning the 11th instant, the lady of Lieut. Col. Shuldham Qr. Master General, of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Surat on the evening of the 4th instant, after 14 days illness of a bilious fever, Brevet Capt. and Lieut. A. W. Burn, Adjutant 2d Bat. 4th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry aged 32. An officer of highly honorable principles; zealous, intelligent, and attentive in the correct discharge of the duties of his profession; one whose goodness of heart and worth of character render his death a loss to the Service, and occasion the deep regret of those friends and acquaintances to whom he was intimately known.

On the 11th inst. the infant son of Lieut. Colonel Shuldham.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.

On Wednesday, the 14th August, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Joseph Parson, John William Tempeler, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Miss Maria Anna Boileau.

BIRTHS

At Patna, on the 1st. August, the lady of Frederick Nepean, Esq of the Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

On the 9th August, Mrs. Francis Cornelius, of a daughter.

On the 11th August, at his house in Chowringhee the

lady of Alexander Francis Lind, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son and heir.

On the 11th August, the lady of John Bagshaw, Esq of a son.

On the 12th August, Mrs A. B. Fraser, of a son.

On the 16th August. Mrs J. Landeman, of a son.

Deaths.

At Bhaugulpore, on the 3d August, John Glass, Esq. M. D. Surgeon of that Station.

At Patna, on the 5th August, Assistant Surgeon Charles Dempster, of the Honorable Company's Service

On the 6th August, the infant daughter of the late Major A Beck, of His Majesty's 17th Regiment.

On the 8th August, Mr. Henry Hastings, aged 38 years

On the 14th August, Robert Lister, Esq. aged 25 years

On the 15th August, the infant daughter of Mr. Francis Corneli s.

On same day, Mr. James Urage, of the Board of Trade Office, aged 21 years and 4 months.

On the 16th August. William Henry Weston, Esq. late of Kidderpore, aged 27th years.

MADRAS.

Births.

At Pondicherry, on the 21st Instant, the Lady of J. Benjamin, Esq. of a Daughter.

On Wednesday, the 28th August, Mrs. W. W. Wilkins, of a son.

At the Presidency, on the morning of the 22d Instant, the wife of Mr. P. Kutchick, of a Daughter.

Deaths.

On Friday morning the 23d Instant, in the 61st year of his age, Major General Ross Lang, Commanding the Troops in the Ceded Districts.

On Wednesday evening, the 21st Instant, Mrs. Charlotte Moorhouse, by a short but painful illness of 15 days, after the delivery of a Girl, in the 25th year of her age.—The gentle addres and affable disposition of this female endeared her to her friends.

Olivia Moorhouse, the Infant Daughter, aged 16 days, survived her mother only 24 hours.

At Engvoodoor, Masulipatam, on the 16th Instant, at 8 o'clock P. M. died very suddenly, and by a fit of apoplexy in the 60th year of his age, the Nabob Moobaruck Doulah Roostoom Jah Bahadur Shem Sham Jung, the Eldest son and the head of the family of the late Nabob Hussian Ally Khawn Buhadur.

At Negapatam, on the 10th Instant, of Croup, William, only son of A. F. Bruce. Esq. Assistant Collector of Tanjore.

At Cuddalore, on the 14th instant, Christian Tullin Boalth, Esq. formerly of Tranquebar and Counsellor of State to His Danish Majesty; a man well known to the Society in that neighbourhood, and greatly respected by all who knew him.

Madras.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.
Wednesday, August 28, 1822.

On England—at 30 days' sight 1s. 10d. per Madras Rupee.
at 90 days' sight 1s. 10¼d per do.
at 6 months' sight 1s 11d. per do.

On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 93 to 95 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.

Company's Paper—Remittable 14 per cent. prem.

The Venerable Bishop of Armagh Primate of all Ireland, died on the 8th of May. This unfortunate event was occasioned by His Lordship's wife administering Laudanum by mistake instead of a draught prepared by Sir Henry Halford. The deceased was the fifth and youngest and last surviving Son of John Earl of Bute.

The Prince and Princess of Denmark were daily expected in London. One of the Royal Yachts had been sent to Calais to bring them over.

The venerable Sir Isaac Heard is dead. Sir George Nayler has succeeded him.

The most deplorable accounts had been received of the sufferiegs of the People in the West of Ireland from a deficiency of food. The great mass of the Peasantry are unable to procure a sufficiency to maintain animal existence, and in some parts in the South and West an actual famine prevails. Subscriptions were raising for their relief to a munificent extent.

Some new Financial measures of considerable importance have been effected by Ministers.

All is still uncertain and unsatisfactory respecting the disputes between Russia and Turkey.

On the evening of May the 13th, the three per cents closed at 77⅞ the Fours at 94. the Navy Fives at 102¼, and India Bonds at 53 pr.

These are all the notices that are sugge ted by a hasty glance over our Papers, and the hour for our Paper being put to Press is at hand; we must not therefore delay it for a more minute examination of their contents.

[*Mad. Cou. 27th Aug.* 1822

The latest Papers from Madrid received in London give the stongest proofs of the distracted condition of that Country, pourtraying a state approaching to a Civil War.

Alarming disturbances had broken out in Staffordshire; and several Artificers attempting to leave the Kingdom had been arrested.

[*Mad. Gaz. August* 28,

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival of the Ship Hope, Captain Flint, from Gravesend the 2d of May—and the Isle of France the 31st of July.

Passengers.—Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Fraser, Miss Colquhoun, Miss Trower, Miss Law, Miss S. Law; Lt. Col. Littlejohn, Captain Pearson, Captain Williamson, Lieutenant Fraser; Messrs. Wheatley, C. Wheatley, G. Wheatley, Mitchell Roland, Barton, Handcombe, and Warker.—From the Isle of France.—Miss Eliza, and Master Sanders.

Passengers by the Duke of Lancaster.—For Madras: Captain Anderson, M. I.; John Melville, Esq,; Mrs. Brown, Miss Brown, Miss A. Brown and Mr. Brown, died at sea 16th August 1822.

For England: Captain Miller, Lieut. Nash, Doctor Wardell, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Oliver, and the Rev. Mr. Willis,

Passengers by the Elizabeth.—A. T. Baguard, Esq. and M. Frank Baguard.

The Thalia reached Portsmouth from Bengal on the 11th of May.

The Kingston we understand had also encountered extreme bad weather off the Cape—but had got safe in, after a passage of nearly four months.

The Competitor from this place reached the Downs on the 21st of April—also the Inglis from China—The Rochester arrived on the 9th, and Boyne about the same time.

Letters from the Camp of the Honorable the Governor dated the 18th instant from Cheeproopillay state, that they expected to be at Vizianagrum on the 20th.

The Public Funds appear to have been very steady from the early part of May to the time of the sailing of the Regent,

"An article from Nuremburg, in the Journal des Debats, states that the principal difficulty in the way of an arrangement between Russia and Turkey was the evacuation of Moldavia. The Porte appeared at last disposed to make the Turkish troops fall back behind the Danube, but only on condition that Russia should withdraw her army from the Russia frontiers, and in general put a stop to her warlike preparations. The Porte also persisted in the appointment of Caimacans to the government of Wallachia and Moldavia, who, though Greeks, are mere instruments of the Turkisn commanders. But the most difficult point was how to find ways and means for indemnifying Russia for the extraordinary expenses which she has incurred by maintaining, during six months, in her frontier provinces, an army of 150,000 men.-- The Porte has sent orders to all the Pachas in Europe to arm and exercise all the young men in their Pachahks.--it is said that a mutiny broke out among the Turkish garrison, at Jassy on the 10th, when the city was plundered, and afterwards sent on fire."

"The most grievous accounts," observes at London contemporary, "continue to be received from the south of Ireland, of the distress which prevails in that quarter, owing to the failure of the potatoe crop, on which the bulk of the people depend for subsistance, though there appears to be plenty of other provisions. It appears, from the details we have received, that the wretched inhabitants are in a state of starvation, without the means of supporting life, and that if speedy relief be not administered, thousands must perish for want. In London meetings are about to be convened of the bankers and merchants, for the purpose of contributing for the support of the suffering Irish; we hope this laudable example will be followed in other parts and that subscriptions will be raised generally throughout the country for the same purpose. At present we have abundance of provisions, and if adequate sums of money were subscribed, relief could be given. At any rate, the evil might be palliated. It is not as if there were a scarcity of subsistance. In that case no relief could be given by subscriptions of money, which can have no other effect than to shift the calamity from one to another. But where provisions are in abundance, and where the people only want money to purchase them, it is evident that their case is not so desperate, as it admits of relief from the exertions of the benevolent."

[*Govt. Gaz. August 29th* 1822.

CALEDONIAN MERCURY,--May 9, 1822.

Elective Peers of Scotland.—The following is a copy of Earl Rosebery's resolutions, which were agreed to in the House of Lords on Friday :—

First—"That no person shall be entitled to vote for an elective Peer of Scotland unless he is the son, grandson, brother, or lineal descendant of a Peer of Scotland, and that any other person claiming to vote must produce the certificate of his claim being allowed by the House of Lords to the returning officer."

Second—"That the proper officer shall have the power of challenging persons who present themselves to vote, as to their right of voting."

THE KING'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—Mr. Mash, of the Lord Chamberlain's Office, has had orders to go to Holyrood House to prepare it for a visit from the King for next year. Special directions were given him by his Majesty not to middle with the room which was occupied by the Earl of Darnley, the husband of the unhappy Queen Mary; and we understand that a like interest has been expressed concerning a room in Edinburgh Castle, in which King James 1. (from whom it is well known the Brunswick family descended) was born.—*London papers.*

The Velocity steam vessel arrived at Newhaven from Aberdeen on Friday afternoon, in 10¼ hours, including stoppages at five intermediate ports.

The brewers of York have enabled the publicans to sell good ale at 4d. per quart.

In an American paper received last week, there was the following extract of a letter, dated St. Pierre's Martinique, Feb. 14.—

"Yesterday, a ship of the line, three frigates, three gaharras, four brigs and four schooners, having on board 2,000 men and 50 pieces of field artillery, sailed from this port. This expedition is destined for Samana, at which place it will throw up fortifications; and will speedily be reinforced, when an attempt will be made to retake Spanish Santo Domingo. The unfortunate planters are ruined, in consequence of their slaves having been declared free by an Act of the Haytian Government.

So little credit was given to the above statement, that few of the British newspapers chose to copy it; but it is confirmed by a letter which has been received in Glasgow from Jamaica. A person had arrived in that island from St. Domingo, with the intelligence of the French force having landed at Samana, and of President Boyer being in full march against them. The reason of this intelligence not being more generally known in Jamaica is, that the person who brought the account was engaged in the contraband trade betwixt the two islands and could not consequently communicate his news without betraying his occupation.

Samana is a small island in a deeply indented bay at the east end of St. Domingo.

Suppl. to the Govt. Gaz.—Aug. 29.

THE COURIER,—MAY 9.

We have received Brussels Papers to the 7th instant They contain the following speculations upon the maintenance of peace between Russia and Turkey, but the prices of the Austrian *metalliques*, and of the Bank Shares, as quoted below, are remarkably at variance with these conjectures.

RIOTS IN AFFORDSHIRE.

(FROM THE WOLVERHAMPTON CHRONICLE OF WEDNESDAY LAST.)

The turbulent spirit evinced by the Colliers and Stone getters, at Monmore Green Colliery, on Monday se'nnight, continued to manifest itself in a greater or less degree during the week. On Thursday a great number assembled at Rough Hills, proceeded to various acts of violence, and personally ill-treated the manager of the works, Mr. Firmstone. The military were in consequence called in from this town, when the rioters were dispersed, and seven men were taken into custody, five of whom were committed to prison. On the evening of this day, our County Member, Mr. Littleton, who is Lieutenant-Colonel of the Yeomanry, came down from London, to take the command of the Regiment, accompanied by Mr. E Stockton, Captain of the Teddesley Troop, which had marched into the town on Wednesday. Earl Talbot, Lord Lieutenant of this County, arrived on Friday afternoon, and remained in the neighbourhood, at the seat of Sir John Wrottesley, Bart. until yesterday, when he proceeded to Ingestre. The Earl of Dartmouth, Colonel of the Staffordshire Militia, has been among us; and the Staff of the Regiment, commanded by Captain Musgrave, came into town, on Friday, and marched to Bilston; and Mr. Kinnersley, Member for Newcastle, and Captain of their Troop of Cavalry, arrived here on Saturday, for the purpose of tendering their services if they were deemed necessary.

Several of the most active of the rioters at Rough Hills on Thursday having escaped, warrants were obtained for their apprehension, and it having been found impossible for the civil power to take them in the day time, it was determined to make an attempt to seize them by night. In consequence of this resolution, the Teddesdale Troop of Yeomanry, commanded by Lieut. Col. Littleton, was in motion by three o'clock on Saturday morning, and soon after that time marched out, attended by our Magistrate, the Rev. J Clare, to the place of destination, Ettinghall-lane, where many of the rioters were known to live; according to previous arrangement, they were met by Captain Musgrave and the staff of the Staffordshire Militia, together with a considerable number of special Constables, and attended by the Rev. Mr. Leigh, Magistrate, from Bilston; and such was the regularity and precision observed, that both parties met at the place appointed at the same moment. In a few minutes the houses of the rioters were surrounded, nine of the principal leaders were secured and delivered over to the civil power; and seven of them were afterwards committed to Stafford. The arrangement and rapidity of these movements, which did not occupy more than an hour and a half, reflect the highest credit on the military; and the effect produced upon the rioters, by the surprise, is, we understand, scarcely to be described.

The Magistrates (from a number of complaints having been made to them by colliers and stoneminers, of their being deterred from following their employment by the threats of the disorderly) issued an address on Saturday, promising ample protection to the peaceable and well disposed; since which time we are happy to say many are returned to their work, which they are pursuing unmolested. In a few days we trust perfect order will be restored.

The military force in our neighbourhood at the present moment is exceedingly imposing. In this town are a detachment of the Scots Greys, commanded by Lieut. Askew; the Weston and Stafford Troops of Yeomanry Cavalry (the Teddesley having been relieved on Saturday); and two companies of the 2d Foot, who are on their route to Chester, but wait the further order of the Magistrates. The Staff of our Country Militia, supported by the Walsall Troop of Yeomanry, and a detachment of the Handsworth Cavalry, are at Bilston. Two companies of the 73d Foot, about to be stationed in this town, are remaining at present in Wednesbury; and the Himley and Dudley Troops of Yeomanry are quartered at Dudley and Tipton.

A meeting of the Coal and Iron Masters, was held yesterday at Walsall, at which it was unanimously resolved:—That the sole and entire cause of the disturbances has been a refusal of the workmen to work at the rates of wages, which have been offered them, which exceed those given in other Mining Districts; and, not as has been industriously propagated, the payment of wages otherwise than in money. That the present low prices of all the necessaries of life, the reduced prices of coal and iron, render such refusal on the part of the workmen highly injudicious, unreasonable, and unwarrantable, tending to prolong the disturbance of the public peace, to drive the iron and coal trades to other parts of the kingdom, and eventually to produce the ruin and starvation of the workmen and their families; and therefore.—That this meeting will neither agree to or sanction any other rate of wages than those which the workmen now refuse to accept."

John Robson (not Roberts, as stated in our last) the man who was shot at Monmore Green, on Monday se'nnight, we regret to say died on Wednesday night. A Coroner's Jury was summoned on Thursday, and after sitting the whole of that and the following day, adjourned till Friday next. As we mean to give a copious abstract of the evidence after the delivery of the verdict, we shall at present only observe, that it has been already clearly proved that a violent and alarming riot existed, and that before the firing of the fatal shot, the lives of many persons had been immediately endangered.—*Liverpool Advertiser.*

THE COURIER,—MAY 10.

"CITY, TWELVE O'CLOCK.

"The Gentlemen who waited upon Lord Liverpool and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, this morning, are just returned The conversation, they report, has had no effect whatever upon the Funds."

"TWO O'CLOCK.

"The Meeting at the South Sea House, this morning, was the most numerous and respectable we have seen for a series of years. Mr. Bosanquet, the Chairman, explained to the Meeting the nature of the plans, and clearly proved that the contract with Government was within the meaning of the Charter. Several Gentlemen of extensive property addressed the Chairman. The discussions are likely to be so prolonged, that we are under the necessity of going to press without waiting for the result."

We are rejoiced to find that the generous feeling of the country are now fairly in motion, in behalf of the wretched peasantry of Ireland. This is all we wished to see accomplished. With equal satisfaction we perceive, from the advertisement of the City Committee, whose funds are hourly augmenting by the most munificent donations, that they are deeply impressed with the importance of prompt exertions. Already they have remitted the following sums in Ireland, in aid of the local subscriptions:—

To the County of Clare - - - - - -	£1000
To the County and City of Limeric -	500
To Galway and Mayo - - - - - - -	500
To Kerry - - - - - - - - - - - - -	500
To Skibbereen and its vicinity - - -	100

This money, judiciously distributed, as we have no doubt it will, will impart immediate comfort to thousands, and the bright hopes of permanent relief to all. But again we say, more, much more must be done, to secure the full success of the charitable enterprize. We are glad, therefore, to perceive, by the Provincial Papers received this morning, that activive efforts are making in various places to swell the current of of relief We have inserted, in a subsequent column, a letter from a Correspondent upon this subject, which is entitled to attention. By a proceeding similar to that which he mentions, three hundred pounds, we understand, were collected in one morning, upon a similar occassion, in the parish of Cripplegate, which is by no means a rich one.

THE COURIER,—MAY 11, 1822.

The following is an extract of a private letter:— "*Paris, May 8 Three o'Clock.*

"It is extraordinary that the detestable practice of setting fire to barns and houses, is still carried on with an audacity that seems to increase. Hitherto the incendiaries had carried on their operations only in the departments of Seine and Oise, Oise and Marne—but they now approach nearer Paris; and even in Paris, this morning, an attempt was made to fire a large magazine of coals, near the Park of Monsseaux. The fire-engines are at this moment employed in putting out the fire. There was, besides, a petard endeavoured to be exploded near the Tuileries yesterday, but the match was drawn out, by a person who happened to see it, time enough to prevent the explosion.

"At Meaux and Pontoise, placards have been stuck up, stating, that whatever precautions the farmers might take, their farms would be set fire to before the 15th of this month.

"All these practices, as well as the objects and motives of them are incomprehensible. What do the authors and abetters propose?

"It is hoped and believed, that measures of immediate vigour will be adopted; and it is re-

ported, that for the more summary trial of persons apprehended, the *Cours Prevotales* will be again established. A Cabinet Council was held to-day, which sat for a long time.

"There is nothing new to-day from Constantinople or Petersburgh. The Prince of SCHWARTZENBURGH is expected here from Vienna.

"The Funds experienced a decline this morning."

The calamitous condition of the south-western counties of Ireland was made the ground of a motion in the House of Lords last night, by the Earl of Darnely, who moved for the correspondence that had passed between his Majesty's Government and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland upon the subject. Unhappily, there was in this theme too much of truth; and wiggish sympathy, which so often has its topics of condolence exclusively, here only echoed the general lamentation.

Mr. CANNING'S Bill, for the admission of Roman Catholic Peers to Parliament, was read a second time last night, the motion for so doing being carried by a majority of twelve. The debate was interesting, and the speeches of the two great opponents upon this question, Mr. Secretary Peel, and Mr. Canning himself, commanded the profound attention of the Members present. It cannot be denied, that this specific proposition, with respect to the restoration of a privilege which was annulled under circumstances of fraud and delusion, stands upon grounds essentially distinct from the general principle of Catholic Emancipation. Should it pass through all its stages in the Commons, and reach the Lords, it will be curious to observe how they will deal with a measure which so exclusively affects the rights and dignities of their own body.

In consequence of the decease of Sir Isaac Heard, the following promotions have taken place in the College of Arms:—Sir Geo. Nayler, to be Garter King of Arms; Ralph Bigland, Esq. Clarenceux; Edmund Lodge, Esq. Norroy; Geo. Frederick Beltz, Esq. Lancaster; and Jas. Pulman, Esq. Portcullis.

Notwithstanding the distress which is stated so generally to pervade the country, it is singular, but gratifying to learn, and we state the fact from undoubted authority, that the quarterly collection of the Land and Assessed Taxes, which has just been completed, in this country, was never made with more facility, or with a smaller number of defaulters.—*Kentish Gazette.*

THE ARMY.

In consequence, we believe, of the disturbances among the colliers, three companies of the 15th Foot marched from the Citadel for Bristol on Monday last 6th instant. and the remainder will follow on the arrival of the 58th Regiment, who are ordered here from Portsmouth.—*Plymouth Journal.*

On Monday last (6th inst.) the 15th Hussars stationed in York Barracks, received their route for Hounslow. They arrived here on Wednesday, (8th inst.) and yesterday, (Thursday, 9th inst.) on their way to that place. Part of the above regt. stationed at Leeds, have marched from thence for the above destination.—*Doncaster Gazette.*

On Tuesday (7th inst.) a division of the 7th Fusileers arrived at this place from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on their route to Chatham.—*Item.*

In consequence of an order received on Tuesday (7th inst.) morning, a squadron of the 9th Lancers, with the Staff of that regiment, marched on Wednesday morning from the Royal Cavalry Barracks in this city (Canterbury), for Brighton, where they are to arrive on the 15th inst to replace the 10th Hussars, which are to march from thence on the 13th inst. for Richmond.—*Kentish Gazette.*

The 44th Regiment of Foot, now stationed at Chatham, it is expected will embark at Gravesend for India the latter end of this month.—*Idem.*

Detachments of the 30th, 54th, 69th, and 89th Regiments, consisting of 7 officers, and 110 men, have arrived at Chatham from the Isle of Wight, to be in readiness to proceed to Gravesend, where they will embark of Madras, to join their respective corps.—*Idem.*

Second Sup. to the Courier, August 30.

IRELAND.

DISTRESS OF THE POOR.

The reports from the west of this county, of the distress which prevails, furnish additional proofs of the necessity of something being done immediately to avert starvation.—The affording instant relief would prevent the Magistracy and Civil Powers from the performance of a most revolting duty to their feelings, namely, the hunting after human spectres, maddened by hunger and despair, and whose patience is unequalled in the history of mankind, dying with hunger without committing any excesses worthy of notice."—*Clare Journal.*

A Meeting of the Inhabitants of Galway to consider the state of the poor, took place yesterday, (Monday, 6th inst.)—*Dublin Patriot.*

TRALEE, MAY—Our streets are thronged with miserable, starving, clamorous beggars, and swarms of naked, half-famished children, who, from their number, appearance and importunity, it may be supposed, would devour all the provision in a large town to satisfy the cravings of hunger.—*Western Herald.*

We regret to state, that distress and misery are rapidly on the increase throughout this county. Potatoes are now sold in our market at 7d. and 3d. per stone; flour and oatmeal are on the rise. Oats were sold in our market about a month since, at 7d. and 7½d. a stone, and are now selling at 13d. and 14d. which renders oatmeal as unattainable by the poor, as potatoes. The state of the country, we understand, is truly lamentable, and no prospect of relief is presented for three months at the soonest. We are informed of some wretched creatures a few miles from this town, whose sole subsistence, during a fortnight back, has been the carcases of two cows which died by starvation.—*Kerry Evening Post.*

LIMERICK, MAY 4—We regret to state, that fever is much on the increase in this city, and is of a very bad type; several have died of it in the Fever hospital within a few days.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

We have received the Paris Paper of Tuesday The *Moniteur* contains a Royal Ordinance founded upon a Report which has been made to the King of the impunity with which incendiaries continue to devastate the farms in the departments of POise, la Somme, and PEure, provisionally investing the General commanding the 15th Military Division with special powers to employ the troops at his disposal as, from the urgency of circumstances, may appear to him expedient.

The following are extracts.:

"PARIS MAY, 7.

"The Prince and Princess of Denmark took leave of the King and Royal Family yesterday. They set out this morning for London, where they remain for two months.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Five per Cent. Consols. opened at 88f.; closed at 88f. 5c.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

One Month, 25f. 5c.—There months, 24f. 90c.

VIENNA APRIL. 25.

(EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER.)

"The Government has received, it is said, positive advice that the Reis Effendi has declared to M. de Lutzow, and to Lord Strangford, that he had no further answer to give to them respecting the contents of their Note of the 10th of March, and that the Porte would fully persist in its Resolution of the 28th of February, such as it had been previously communicated. The public funds have again given way to-day.

"M. de Lutzow is said to be very much discontented with the conduct of the Reis Effendi respecting him. Austria will be obliged to make common cause with Russia.

"NUREMBERG, MAY 1.

(EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER,)

"The Cabinet of Vienna has just received advices from Constantinople. They are of a character little satisfactory, and the Austrian Funds have, consequently, fallen. Thus much has transpired of the contents of the despatches transmitted by the Imperial Internuncio; it appears that the Porte has finally declared that it persists in the most formal manner in its Note of the 28th of February last. All the efforts of the Count de Lutzow and Lord Strangford, to incline the Ottomen Government to more pacific sentiments, have entirely failed."—*Journal de Paris,*

DEATH OF HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISOP OF CASHEL.—Died, last, evening, Monday, the 6th inst. at Rutland-square, Dublin, at a quarter past eight o'clock, his Grace the right Hon. and Hon. CHARLES BRODERICK, D. D. Lord Archbishop of Cashel Primate of Munster, and Lord Bishop of Emly. His Grace was translated to the Archprelacy in 1801. He was consecrated Bishop of Clonfert in 1795, and Bishop of Kilmore in the succeeding year. His Grace was brother to Lord Viscount MIDDLETON, was a commissioner of the Board of Education, a Treasurer to the Board of First Fruits, and Vice-President of the Society for Discountenancing Vice. The piety of his Grace was exemplary, his learning profound, and he devoted his long and active life to the advancement of religious knowledge, and the moral welfare of society.—*Dublin Patriot.*

SHIP NEWS.

DEAL, MAY 10.—Wind S —Came down from the River last night, and sailed, the Thalia, Hay, for Madras and Bengal; Lusitania, Gibbons, for, Oporto; Stukesly, Johnson, for Quebec; Betsey, Hudson, for Messina; Alice, Miller, for Teneriff; Elizabeth Hill, Ward, for Sierra Leone; and Harriet, Cummins,

for Manilla. Also to-day, and most of them sailed.; the Wellington, Bryant, for Van Diemen's Island a Hebe, Barkhouse, for Quebec; Susan, Clark, for Alexandria; Britian, Champion, for Smyrna. Arrived and sailed for the River, the Perseverance, Taylor, from the Cape of Good Hope.

Suppl. to the Madras Courier.—Aug. 30.

The *Morning Post* of the 2nd of May gives the following account of a Duel between the DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM and the DUKE OF BEDFORD.

We are authorised to state, that a meeting took place this morning, between the Dukes of Bedford and Buckingham, accompanied by Lord Lyndoch and Sir W. Williams Wynn, in consequence of words used by the former at the Bedfordshire County Meeting. Both parties fired together, at the distance of twelve paces on a word given, but without effect, when the Duke of Buckingham observing that the Duke of Bedford fired into the air, advanced to his Grace, and remarking, that for that reason the thing could go no further, said, "My Lord Duke, you are the last man I wish to quarrel with; but you must be aware that a public man's life is not worth preserving, unless with honour." Upon which the Duke of Bedford declared, "Upon his honour, that he meant no personal offence to the Duke of Buckingham, nor to impute to him any bad or corrupt motive whatever." The parties then shook hands, and the whole business was terminated most satisfactorily.

We had this morning the awful sentence of a General Court Martial carried into execution on Private J. O'BRIEN, H. M. 89th Regt lately tried for Mutiny in striking his superior Officer.

The troops under the command of Col. SCOTT C. B. formed three sides of a square, as follows, H. M. 89th Regt. in the Centre facing the East, a detachment of Artillery, 16th Light Infantry, a detachment of the 23d N. I. and the 25th N. I. formed on potinié—At seven o'clock the prisoner was escorted from the Main Guard, dressed in a long White Robe, attended by our Military Chaplain (Mr. JEFFERSON) and brought to the Centre by the S. W. angle of the square, when the sentence of his Court Martial and the Warrant for his execution were read; after which he was conducted to the right of the detachment of Artillery, whence preceded by the Band of his Corps, playing the Dead March in Saul, and his coffin borne by four men of his Company he passed along the three sides of the square, and on arriving at the left flank of the 25th N. I. the procession wheeled to the right, and on arriving opposite the Centre of the 89th Regt. (where the firing Party were already formed) halted; when the Band ceased, and the prisoner with Mr. JEFFERSON, continued in prayer for some time, both kneeling in rear of his coffin—a few minutes after the Clergyman had taken his leave in the most affecting manner, the awful sentence was (on a concerted signal) carried into effect—The troops were then wheeled back into open columns of Companies and marched past the corpse of the unfortunate man, whose conduct in prison since his sentence had been communicated to him, was penitent and exemplary in the extreme; and his fortitude, and devout resignation, this morning was truly deserving of a better cause—the greatest possible credit is due to our much respected Military Chaplain for his unremitting attention to the wretched man, before, and after his sentence became known; much is no doubt to be ascribed to him for having so far fortified the unfortunate man's mind, as to have enabled him to have borne his fate as he did, who although steadfast in his devotion as he was, yet did not fail in noticing with proper respect the colors of the different Corps as he passed.

Such a scene as I have described is fortunately not common in this Presidency, and were we to judge from the apparent feelings of the whole of the troops assembled this morning we would be inclined to suppose the effect would be such as almost to preclude the recurrence of a crime, that can seldom or ever be pardoned with safety in a well regulated Military body.

The excellent and novel idea of our Commander in Chief, in ordering the whole of the European Forces of this Presidency to parade on the day and time fixed for this Military execution and the Court Martial to be read; cannot we think fail in having a striking effect, and most forcibly impressing on the minds of our European Force the great danger and evil tendency of one of the greatest Military crimes a Soldier can be guilty of.

The Asiatic Journal for April contains a communication in which it is said that, by a recent decision of the Board of Customs, *written papers*, imported into England from India, are subject to a duty of 5*l.* per cent. as *foreign manuscripts*. No mention is made how, or on what principle the value is ascertained or fixed.

The following is more explicit on the subject.

EAST INDIA REVENUE LAWS.

LATTER II

SIR: I desire to make known to your Asiatic readers, that, by a recent decision of the Board of Customs, *Written Papers*, imported into this country from India, are subject to a duty of £5 per cent, as *foreign manuscripts*.

This case was lately decided upon a package, addressed to a bookseller in Paternoster Row, containing the transactions of the Bombay Literary Society, intended for publication, and written by an *Englishman* in the *English* language, and upon *English* paper.

I am not disposed to object to this decision of the Board of Customs, made, no doubt, in the full spirit, and to the very letter of an Act of Parliament; I merely wish to give it publicity in India; for, if followed up in all future cases of a like nature, every parcel of old letters, every book of accounts, or memorandums; nay, even the very dispatches of the East-India Company will be equally liable to duty.

I am Sir, &c.

A MERCANTILE OBSERVER.

[*Appendix to the Mad. Courier, Sept.* 3.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITES.

Remittable	17 8 *a*	17 12
Non-Remittable	10 0 *a*	10 4

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	6 per Cent
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange	5 ———
Interest on Loans on Deposit	5 ———
Half yearly dividend 1st instant	7 5 7

BANK SHARES—Premium 39 *a* 40 per Cent.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.] CALCUTTA.	[SELL
d s d	*s d s d*
1 *a* 2 1½ On London 6 Month's sight, per Sicca Rupee	2 1½ *a* 2 2
Bombay 30 Days' sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees	92
Madras ditto, 96 *a* 98 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.	
Bills on Court of Directors, 12 Months' sight 16 *a* 17 per Cent.	
Ditto ditto, 14 ditto, 15 8 4 10 0 per Cent.	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars, Sa. Rs	205 0 *a*	206 0	per	100
Dubloons,	30 8 *a*	31 8	each	
Joes, or Pezas,	17 8 *a*	17 12	”	
Dutch Ducats,	4 4 *a*	4 12	”	
Louis D'ors,	8 4 *a*	8 8	”	
Silver 5 France pieces,	190 4 *a*	190 8	per	100
Star Pagodas,	3 6½ *a*	3 7 6	each.	
Soveregins,	9 8 *a*	10 0		
Bank of England Notes,	9 8 *a*	10 0		

THE Backshall report of the 16th, announced the arrival of the ship *Jonathan*, Captain T. WATSON, from Liverpool the 7th April, and of the *Adonis*, Capt. B. HALSTED, from New York the 1st April.

The report of Saturday the 17th, announced the arrival of the ship *Lotus*, Capt. J. R. F. DOVETON, from London the 29th April.

The wheather here continues agreeable with mild showers occasionally. On Friday, the 16th instant, about 15½ minutes to one o'clock P. M a shock of an Earthquake was very generally felt throughout Calcutta. It commenced tremulously, and terminated in an undulatory motion from W. to E. Some say, that it lasted about 16 seconds only,—others aver that there were more shocks than one, and that the movement of the earth lasted half a minute, and a minute,—others again state, that they heard a subterranean noise, and some were made sick by the motion of the ground.

Accounts from Anop-heher, and above the Doaab, represent the Indigo crops to be in a thriving way.

From Dacca we learn that the Assamese had withdrawn their forces from the H. C. frontier. It is supposed they were apprehensive of a severe handling from the troops which they heard were to be collected upon that point.

From Allahabad, we learn that the River had risen so much on the 27th ultimo, as to threaten destruction to the lower parts of the town. Providentially the water fell in 24 hours and had not risen since. The fall of rain since we last heard from our Correspondent in that quarter, has been prodigious. The fleet with the 59th Regiment on board, was passing the station when our Correspondent was writing. Accidents we are sorry to understand, had occured in the fleet, and some of the men had been drowned.

The following hints, taken from a late English newspaper, are re-published here for general information. Perhaps they may have the effect of making country dances, or as they have been contemptuously termed *kitchen* dances, more tolerable—if not to the taste, at least to the interest, of all whom it may concern—than they appear to have been for some time back:—

The Dowagers are all in high spirits., Cards are come into fashion—and after a banishment of ten or twelve years, we have whist and *ecarte* in the greatest possible force.

There is nothing without a reason, somebody says—and believe it. It has been calculated in the best society, that there have been fewer marriages, annually, by one-third, since quadrilles have superseded English country dances than before.

The long straggling lines of girls, seperated from their *chaperones*, in an English country-dance, when the greater part of their time was spent in standing still, were much better adapted for those gentle murmuring dialogues which so often "come to something at last," than the exhibition of quadrilles, where the intricacies of the figure and the difficulty of doing it well, require the full stretch of ordinary intellect, and supersede the half-serious, half-nonsensical conversations, which not unfrequently terminated very satisfactorily to all parties.

This effect was so visibly felt last year, that even in the very best houses, there ran a rumour of the restoration of English country dances; but the idea was abandoned, as too serious an innovation, and the difficulty has been met by a half-measure—that of withdrawing the *chaperones* into another room.

The life of a dowager with daughters is nearly as laborious and as dull as that of her own coachman. *One* sits *outside* of the door and the other on the *inside*; but except to see how their daughters *get on*, and when they are likely to *get off*, these poor old bodies (for the last ten years) have had nothing to do but to sit still and wait to take the young bodies home again.

In this state of watchfulness the eye of the matron detected (quite by way of amusement) any mistake in the figure of the quadrille, or any little levity in the conduct of the girl; and what between dancing well and behaving well the poor young creatures might as well have been cotillionizing with a party of Egyptian mummies, as to any view of matrimony.

But now that cards are come, and some amusement can be found for the *chaperones* in

other rooms, every thing looks well, and we have little doubt, that since those dreadful "wet blankets," the elderly ladies, are (by this manœuvre) put away, quadrilles (particularly with occasional waltz figures) will be made available to the great end of matrimony as "*Drops of Brandy*," or *Off she goes*," in the olden time.

India Gazette August 15.

MILITARY DISCUSSIONS.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

I do not suppose that the late General Order meant to prevent discussions of any kind on Military Subjects, or to restrict Officers from endeavouring to acquire a distinct knowledge of their duty: although it might be intended to suppress the practice of complaining through an improper channel Considering it in this light, therefore, I shall from time to time put a few questions through the medium of your Journal, which, if answered, will tend to define the Authority of a Commanding Officer:: the species of respect due into him, and the duties he has to perform. I short, the reciprocal duties of the Commander and Commanded towards each other, a point that seems at present so vague and indistinct, that it gives rise to trouble and vexation to all parties. I have made known my intention; but as I am exceedigly fond of a whole skin, the first question I shall put is "Will all this be lawful?

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
ÆGIS.

NOTE OF THE EDITOR.

We find it very difficult to answer the Question here proposed. The General Order appears to us to prohibit only the discussion of Military Grievances, or any points of Discipline, &c. which can only be settled by a reference to the proper Authority; and regarding the prohibition as confined to these points, we have always considered the utility of the press, was scarcely at all touched by the Order in the Question. That discussions on Military Subjects generally are permitted, and were never intended to be discouraged, we have a sufficient proof in the existence of a purely Military Publication just issued from the Press, in which Military discussions are very very freely indulged. The title of this publication is, "The British Indian Military Repository," its Editor Captain Samuel Parlby of the Bengal Artillery, Model Master at Dum Dum. It is printed at the Church Mission Press, dedicated to the Officers of the British Indian Army, and numbers among its Subscribers, Members of the Supreme Council, Secretaries to Government, and General Officers of the higest rank and standing in the Service.

A Publication of this nature so surrounded with all that belongs to Authority, could not possibly enter on subjects prohibited by a General Order of the Commander in Chief, because its Editor and nearly all its supporters are under the immediate control of Martial Law, and would of course be most cautious to abstain from all that could be interpreted as infringing it. We may therefore safely take this Publication for our guide, and finding among its many purely Military Articles that it has one in the First Number, "On the modes of conducting a Military Court of Enquiry,"—and in the Second Number, printed since the General Order alluded to an Article entitled—"Remarks on the Native Invalid Establishment, and on the formation of the Committees for Invaliding the Native Soldiers of the Bengal Presidency; by an Adjutant of the Bengal Native Infantry;" we cannot suppose it possible, that we should not be allowed exactly the same privilege as this Publication, which, like our own, goes all over India, for we find it has circulation among the Military in all quarters and in all ranks, from the Generals of Division down to "the last imported Cadet."

Our Correspondent Ægis, and all others indeed, may therefore rest satisfied, we think, that, provided they do not complain of Military Grievances or seek redress for supposed or real injuries arising out of Discipline, &c. through the Press instead of applying to the proper Authorities, they may consider themselves at full liberty to treat on any general question, although it may relate to Military Affairs. It will of course behove them to see that the spirits as well as the letter of the Commander in Chief's Order is not infringed; by avoiding every thing that is personal or irritating, giving their opinions and conducting their discussions with the firmness and temper that becomes them, as men, but at the same time with delicacy and respect that becomes them as Gentlemen and Soldiers.

Cal. Jour. Aug. 2.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE BATH.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

I was some time ago present at a long argument and discussion, whether the above Order was in reality, one of Military Merit only, or one of Rank and Interest I did not then feel very competent to give any decided opinion on the subject, but the frequent allusion made to its just and impartial distribution on the occasion of the late glorious war in this country, in support of its being *solely* one of Military Merit, led me to take the first opportunity of perusing with much attention, not only Colonel Blacker's and Mr. Princep's Narrative of the Campaign, but every Official Government and General Order published during the war. Having now done so, I take the present mode of communicating the result of my enqniries to many of the party there engaged in the argument, now at distant and different stations, namely, that it is in my opinion a Military Order of Rank and Interest, and not solely of Merit. As a Soldier of the Indian Army, I feel much pride in the distinguished part many of the Honorable Company's Officers acted during the Campaign, and had even entertained hopes, that honours might hereafter await myself (although totally without interest) should I be fortunate enough to establish a just claim to them; but I no longer indulged vain hopes on finding that two of the most distinguished Officers in the late war were not included in the distribution of this Military Order: Captain Fitzgerald of the Bengal Cavalry, and Captain Staunton of the Bombay Infantry.

The well timed charge of Captain Fitzgerald stands conspicuous amongst the many brilliant exploits achieved in the Campaign. It was generally allowed to have given the turn to the tide of success on this day; and consequently to have mainly contributed to the salvation of our interests within the Nagpoor, dominions; to say nothing of the effect on public opinion, that would have been felt throughout India, even to Nipal, had Appa Sahib succeeded in cutting off this Brigade.

Glorious as his conduct was, and of such incalculable importance in its consequences at that critical period to the British character and interest in the East, I find by the Rules of the Military Order of the Bath, which abolished Medals, that he belongs to a rank in the Army, *now* totally out of the pale of that Order: yet he held a rank that few Officers in the Indian Army arrive at under fifteen or eighteen years' service, and scarcely ever exceed under two and twenty, in a country where Captains are as often in command of Battalions in the field, as Majors or Colonels are, and so frequently the scene of war that in all probability they see more service in half that period than many a Grand Cross of the Bath ever did.

The case of the Officer I allude to of the Bombay Establishment, is still more remarkable. Want of merit could not apply to him, as all will acknowledge, who peruse the following extracts I have copied from some of the numerous Official Government and General Orders, published not only in the Indian Newspapers, but in the LONDON GAZETTE.

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF THE DECKAN.

To His Excellency the Most Noble the MARQUIS OF HASTINGS *K. G. Governor General and Commander in Chief &c. &c. &c.*

MY LORD,

I have extraordinary satisfaction in transmitting, for the information of your Lordship, the official details of one of the most heroic actions which has ever been fought and gained by an handful of men over a large Army.

The accompanying transcript of Brigadier General Smith's dispatch, and of the General Order which I yesterday published to the Army on this brilliant occasion, will place your Lordship in full possession of the particulars of the battle, in which the 2d battalion of the 1st regiment of Bombay native infantry, aided by a small party of Madras artiliery men, with two six pounders, and about three hundred auxiliary horse, have nobly sustained, during a whole day, and finally repulsed the unceasing and vigorous effects of the Peishwah's Army, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty and privation, which render the exploit altogether unparallelled.

I need not again, in this place, recapitulate the names of the officers who have aided the intrepid Captain Staunton in gaining the victory of Corygaum; their individual merits are brought to your Lordship,s notice in the accompanying documents, and they will be certain to receive from their Government and their Country, that admiration of, and gratitude for their devoted gallantry, to which they are so highly entitled.

I most sincerely congratulate your Lordship on an event, which has, if possible, heightened the renown of the Indian Army, and from which I cannot but anticipate results of the highest political importance, since such a defeat must inevitably tend to paralyse the future exertions of the enemy, and prove to him the hopelessness of continuing a war with any success against a power which has such troops to oppose to him.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) T. HISLOP,
Lieut. General.

Camp at Mehidpoor, 23d January 1818.

(A trne copy,)
(Signed) H. SCOTT,
Military Secretary.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE DECKAN.

Camp near Mehidpoor, Wednesday, 21st January 1818.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

It is with feelings of inexpressible gratification, that the Commander in Chief has to announce one of the most heroic and brilliant achievements ever recorded in the annals of the Army, which took place at the village of Corygaum, between Seroor and Poonah, on the 1st instant.

The official details of this glorious affair reached the Commander in Chief yesterday, in a dispatch from Brigadier General Lionel Smith, C B. commanding the 2d or Poonah division of the Army of the Deckan, and His Excellency is pleased to publish the Brigadier General's orders issued on the occasion, that the Army may be placed in full possession of every particular of an event, displaying so bright and distinguished an example of devoted courage and admirable constancy.

(Here follow the division orders issued by Brigadier General Smith, dated 7th January, 1818, *which have already been published in the Gov. Gaz. of the* 15*th Instnt.)*

The Commander in Chief having published the foregoing order, in the sentiments of which he most cordially participates, feels unable to do greater justice to the merits of Captain Staunton, and his gallant detachment; but, in conveying to that officer and his brave troops the expression of his thanks and highest admiration, His Excellency entreats them to believe, that the distinguished intrepidity and endurance for fortitude they have so nobly shewn, under circumstances of the most trying privation, will for ever remain deeply impressed on his heart, and be recorded as one of the brightest deeds in the annals of our Indian History

It will be His Excellency's most gratifying duty, immediately to bring to the special notice of His Excellency the most noble the Governor General, and Commander in Chief in India, the particulars of this brilliant and glorious event.

(A true copy)

(Signed) T. H. S. CONWAY.
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings

Head Quarters, Camp Byramghaut 13th March 1818.

"The Commander in Chief of all the Forces in India, having received the official details of the action at Corygaum, is pleased to direct, that they shall be entered into every Orderly Book of the Bengal Army, to remain a recorded proof of what may be achieved by disciplined interpidity against even the persevering courage of immensely superior numbers.

His Lordship offers his applause and thanks to Captain Staunton, and Lieutenants Connellon, Jones (10th regt) and Swanston, and Assistant Surgeon Wylie of the Madras establishment and to the native officers noncommissioned officers, and men, of the several corps which participated in the glorious defence of the village against the Paishwa's Army."

[*Then follow, Captain Stauntan's letter to Colonel Fitzsimons and division orders by General Smith*]

(Signed) J. NICOL,
Adjt. General.

Although I am very hostile to exaggerated praise on those occasions, particularly from constituted authorities, and agree with Colonel Blacker in attributing it to that common quality of the human mind, so likely to lead to such an error, when under the influence of admiration; yet on reference to the circumstances it is by no means so overrated as it struck me in the first instance. The list of killed and wounded in a victorious Detachment, is the best criterion to judge by, and that I find was great indeed, more than one third of the Native part of the Detachment, and of the Europe an only three Officers and six men left out of eight Officers and twenty six men. But what in my opinion does the Commanding Officer more credit than any thing else, is, as Colonel Blacker justly describes it, his unembellished official report of the battle, clear as it is modest, which from the intelligent must ever command admiration.

Now I would ask those gentlemen who so decidedly maintained the Order of the Bath to be an impartial Military Order of Merit only, adducing the late war in proof of it, what possible reason, but what of interest at home, added to the absence in the authorities there of any exertions to distinguish or reward Military Merit *without* Interest, could have prevented this Officer from being included in the honours of the Bath. Since his promotion, I find by a reference to the Army List, that Captain Staunton, who commanded at Corygaum, was promoted to a Majority in his own gallant Regiment of Grenadiers, soon after that Battle (15th April 1819), now more than 3 years ago. I likewise observe, he must have been at least twenty years in the Service, when he gained that great victory, so eloquently decribed, & highly complimented, in the British House of Commons, by the Right Honorable Mr. Canning, President of the Board of Control, on moving a vote of thanks to the Indian Army. The following paragraph copied into your Journal of the 27th January 1820, is from a Bombay Paper, after describing the ceremony of a sword being presented to him from the Court of Directors, by the Gallant Governor of that Presidency. 'Although not much acquainted with Military Orders of Merit, we cannot help thinking it very extraordinary that an Officer, who on this occasion wore the Seringipatam and Egyptian Medals should not be eligible to share, even in the lowest rank of the Military Order of the Bath, although he obtained so glorious a victory as that of Corygaum, nearly twenty years after he had gained the former honourable badges of distinction in the service of his country.'

I perceive that many Officers, whose rank did not at the conclusion of the campaign, by the wise and just rule of this Military Order *solely*, of Merit, render them worthy of being included in it, have since on chance promotion making them so much more deserving of its honours, been brought in. A very recent instance I shall mention: The Brevet of August last, included a Captain of the Madras Commissiariat amongst the Majors; he was immediately Gazetted C. B. Although I by no means would infer that the Officer in question is not highly deserving of it, yet it seems to me, a total stranger to all the parties, and judging only from a very recent perusal of the events of the campain, prefectly unreasonable to call it an impartial Military Order of Merit only, where so many have obtained it, whose names I have scarcely met with in the History of the War, while those of Major Staunton and Captain Fitzgerald appear in so very distinguished and conspicuous a light. I should however, imagine, under *their* circumstances, it must be a matter of perfect indifference to either of those gallant Officers not being of such an Order, when the former recollects that the Monument erecting at the public expence, on the Field of Battle at Corygaum, to commemorate that event (vide description of laying the foundation stone in the Asiatic Journal for October 1821,) will hand his name down to posterity, as the History of India must that of Captain Fitzgerald, when many a G. C. B. will be totally forgotten. The only mark of distinction that could be conferred on them by the Superior Authority in this Country, was that of Honnorary Aid-de-Camp to the Governor General, and for this they were selected from amongst the whole Army, without considering their *rank*, *interests*, or *influence*, with that true Military feeling that has ever distinguished the high minded and most noble Soldier at the Head of the Indian Army an honour they may well feel more pride in than many obtained, by very different means, from other sources. I shall conclude, by expressing a hope, that the two Gallant Officers (total strangers to me—never having seen either of them) whose names I have taken the liberty of making so much use of, in support of my argument respecting the Order of the Bath, will not feel annoyed on the occasion. I have asserted not a word regarding them, that has not *long since* been officially published to the world, consequently trust no impropriety can be attributed to me, for selecting two such very remarkable instances in proof of the folly of any one maintaining it to be Military Order of Merit only.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
AN OLD INDIAN.

Lottery.—The fortunate Ticket that was drawn yesterday (Friday) the Lac and Sixty Thousand Rupees, is the property we understand of Messrs. Fairlie, Fergusson and Co.

Singular Robbery.—The following particulars have been sent us for publication, respecting a Robbery which happened in Clement's Lodging House, No. 150 Durramtollah during the past week. A Gentleman occupying a room on the ground floor of the above Lodgings, having mised various articles from time to time, which were locked up in his Trunks, without being able to detect the thief or attach blame to any one, resolved at last to discover the secret of this mysterious affair. One day he signified his intention of dining out, not only to his fellow Lodgers, but also to his servent, desiring them to go home if he should not return at the usual dinner hour. He however returned and went into his room, as it would appear, unobserved by any of the Servants; and having shut the door, he loaded a Fowling-Piece, and took his station behind a large Cot in a corner of the room.

A very short time had elapsed when a person was observed peeping cautiously through the venetians; but the screen which the Cot afforded, and the evening becoming rather dark, rendered it nearly impossible to perceive any thing in the quarter where the Gentleman had placed himself. The depredatore having fully convinced himself that no one was within, that "Master" was out, and that his servants had retired, at length proceeded to open the window and came in. He then unlocked his favourite coffers, from which he selected a reasonable booty for one night, but when in the act of lifting the spoil, the Gentleman rushed forwards to secure the door and seize the thief in the very act. This however could not be effected, for the cautious visitant on hearing the first motion bolted out at the window *a la Harlequin*: but the Gentleman determined not to be thus eluded, sent a leaden Message after him, and the contents of the fowling piece lodged in his side.

On a more narrow inspection, this light-fingered intruder turned out be Punkawallah, employed by the Master of the House; he was speedily removed to the Native Hospital, and we are happy to say, is recovering very fast, so that there is little doubt of his meeting the full reward of his good actions in the regular manner.

News from the Interior.—The following is an Extract from a letter dated Dinapore 8th August 1822.

"Three Companies of the 2d Battalion 23d Regiment Native Infantry, under the Command of Major Alfred Richards, proceeded from this Station to-day by water, in progress to Kissengunge, where I understand the Head-Quarters of the Battalion are to be fixed for the present.

"The detachment of Artillery which arrived here on the 3d instant in progress to the Upper Provinces, is still detained at the Station, in consequence of the difficulty experienced in procuring suitable Boats to replace those lost or damaged during the late boisterous wheather. Contemplating the number of Boats lost, it is pleasing to be enabled to add that no European, and only one Native Soldier of the Detachment, was doomed to a watery gave.

EARTHQUAKE.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

At a little below Serampore, near Captain Wetherall's residence at Ishura, I this day felt strongly two distinct shocks of an Earthquake, each shock lasted about 8 seconds and the vibration appeared to be from East to West—they took place exactly at 24 minutes before one o'clock this forenoon. They were three Gentlemen in company and each felt the motion of the Earth at the same moment, as well as the Servants ranning into the room at the same instant, exclaiming that an earthquake had occured. Two China figures on the mantle piece moved their heads, which appeared ludicrous, notwithstanding the *awful moment* which is always produced by an earthquake. The wind was blowing strongly from the South East, with a great deal of rain, and an unusual high flood tide.

Serampore, Aug. 16, 1822. A. F.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

We had a most severe shock of an Earthquake today which lasted about half a minute. On observing my Watch, I found it wanted 21 minutes to one P. M.—its direction was from South to North, the Earth shock very violently,

Your's faithfully

Hedgeree, Aug. 16, 1822. * * * *

ROCKET EXPERIMENTS IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,

In consequence of the great misconception existing as to the accuracy of direction of which the Congreve Rockets are capable, you are requested to insert the following account of a practise lately made with presence of the Governor-General at Calcutta, under the direction of Captain Nicholson, Superintendent of Rockets in India; the India Company having established Rocket Corps in each of the Presidencies, from the plans and instructions, with rockets and apparatus, sent out from this country by Sir William Congreve.

REPORT OF ROCKET-PRACTICE AT CALCUTTA JUNE 11 1821.

ROUND	ROCKETS	YARDS	STRUCK
1st	with . .	6 pdr. 700	2 yards left of targ
2	. . . .	ditto. . . . ditto	1 ditto right, ditto

3	ditto. . . .	ditto	Through the target
4	ditto. . . .	ditto	2yds right of the target
5	ditto. . . .	ditto	5 do. left do.
6	ditto. . . .	ditto	1 do. right do.
7	ditto. . . .	ditto	3 do. left do.
8	ditto. . . .	ditto	1 yard over target
9	ditto. . . .	ditto	Through the target
10	ditto. . . .	ditto	Over center of target
11 . .	3pdr-rock at 600 yds.		3 yds. to right of target
12	ditto. . . .	ditto	Through the target.
13	ditto. . . .	ditto	Ditto.
14	ditto. . . .	ditto	Ditto.
15	ditto. . . .	ditto	Good direction,
16	ditto. . . .	ditto	1 yd to right of target,
17	ditto. . . .	ditto	Through the target
19	ditto. . . .	ditto	D tto.
19	ditto. . . .	ditto	Over center of target,
20	ditto. . . .	ditto	Through the target.

A ground volley of ten 6 pounder rockets at 50 yards from the target: an excellent close volley most of them through the target. These rockets were merely laid in the proper direction on the ground, and fired without any apparatus' making in all at least 16 rockets through the target; and indeed viewing, the whole of this practice, it may be fairly stated that it could not be excelled by the best Artillery.

TO CAPTAIN NICHOLSON, SUPERINTENDING NEW ROCKET SYSTEM.

MY DEAR SIR.—I thank you for the Report of the Rocket experiments; it is very creditable to the system, and I hope you will be equally successful whenever you repeat it. You may rest assured I shall always advocate the use of the missile. I have hitherto given it my support from the first introduction of them; and am not likely to be less friendly under the important improvement they have undergone.

I will prepare my letters for your introduction at Meerut, where I am sure you will be well received.—Believe me ever truly yours.

Signed) THOMAS HARDWICKE.
Maj-Gen Commanding Artillery

Dum-Dum, 21st June, 1822.

TO CAPTAIN NICHOLSON, SUPERINTENDING NEW ROCKET SYSTEM.

SIR—The Rocket Experiments carried on under your superintendence on the 11 instant, at Dum Dum, is all that I shall think it necessary to call upon you for; and I acknowledge, without reservation, I feel from what I have witnessed of the improvement Sir W. Congreve has effected, the strongest conviction of the utility of the Rocket System when intrusted to the management of scientific officers. You will find at Meerut very zealous officers and I have no doubt of your being equally successful in the trials you may make there and be enabled to report favourably from thence as you have done at this Presidency.

You are now at liberty to avail yourself of the orders of his Excellency the commander-in-Chief, and proceed whenever you think proper.

I have the honour to be Sir, you obedient humble Servent,

THOS. HARDWICKE.
Major-Gen.-Commanding Artillery

Dum Dum, 23 June 1822 [*Times Suppl, to the India Gaz.—Aug.* 15.

Penang.

JULY 6, 1822.

A MOST MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

Perhaps never was the hand of Heaven more conspicuous than in the following narration. The Ship Valletta, Captain A. B. Fraser, on her passage from Calcutta to this place, where she was obliged to bear up in distress, on the morning of June 4th, picked up a man at Sea, who had been struggling in the waves for upwards of thirteen hours As the subject, more especially to the seafaring part of the community, is of the most interesting nature, we shall give it nearly in the words of the gentleman, who has so kindly favored us with this intelligence;

About 6. P. M., it then being Mr Dickens' watch, the Second Officer of the Ship, at that time a very heavy sea running, the Ship under double Reefed Topsails and fore-sail, Mizen-topsail handed the Top-Gallant-Yards upon deck and the Vessel labouring heavy, thought he heard the cries of a man at some short distance from the Ship; on looking to the spot plainly perceived something floating in the water which by the assistance of a good glass, found it was a man swimming towards the Ship, who occasionally held up his hand as a signal of distress, gave the alarm instantly, on which we wore Ship and stood towards him, lowered the Gig down and sent her in charge of Mr Dickens and four other volunteers to the assistance of the drowning wretch. Providence favoured this little band of volunteers, who although in a leaky crazy boat, succeeded in saving him. At 7. 30' A M.t the satisfaction of all onboard, the Gig came alongside with the Man, who proved to be a Lascar belonging to the Ship Arram Capt. Laine sfrom Rangoon bound to Madras. From the heavy rolling of the Ship the Gig was nearly stove to pices in hoisting her up, she however had done her duty, for she had saved a follow creature. The poor follow was so completely exhausted, that, the moment he came on board, he fell fast asleep; on his recovery we were of course anxious to hear his account: he informed us that the evening before about 6. he was forward in the head, a heavy sea which broke over her washed him from his hold it was then blowing hard, and he imagined that was the reason they could not lower a boat for him, at the same time a heavy squall was brewing, which by the time it became more moderate was so very dak, thar could not see the Ship or any thing else, during the night there were nothing else, but incessant squalls with heavy rain, every one of which broke over him; in the hope however of the Ship staying by him, encouraged him to keep up his sprit till day light, when on seeing us and thinking we were his own Ship made him exert himself, tho' nearly going down; at the time of our wearing round towards him, he imagined we were going to leave him to his fate, on which he began to droop and burst into tears, now giving up every hope of being saved—by the time the Ship had wore round and stood towards him on seeing her his sprits began again to revive. and much more so, when on the top of a heavy sea, he perceived our boat pulling towards him, He informed us that at the time we picked him up, he could not have stood out half anhour longer. On the 6th June, we fell in with and spoke the Arram. informing them of the circumstance: a boat was now sent for him, and this poor wretch was once more restored to his Ship, Ship-mates and friends by one of those remarkable events, which plainly shows us that man should never despair, as the hand of Providence is at all times ready to save us.

English Extracts.

MORNING CHONICLE.—APRIL 19.

CATHOLIC QUESTION.—The office of sexton for the parish of Islington was some years since confered by the parishioners on the destitute widow of a man who held the office at thet ime of his death. The number of burials in this populous parish obliged the poor woman to retain in her employment several operative delvers; and being smitten by the personal charms, or more probably, by the frugal and industrious habits of one of these gravediggers, she lately contracted with him a lawful and public matrimonial alliance. Unfortunately, this second husband and joint partner in the office of sexton had been brought up in the communion of the Church of Rome; and that circumstance soon becoming known, some of the parishioners conceived that their chances of a happy resurrection would be much diminished if their graves should be dug, and their Protestant bodies earthed over, by the foul hands of the unconscious Papist. Prejudice and bigotry were forthwith called into zealous activity; a parish vestry was convened: and at its meeting, on Monday last, the poor woman and her newly-made husband were formally dismissed from the office of sexton, and their successor enjoined to ascertain the creed of any labourer whom he might find occasion to call to his assistance, lest the soil of the church-yard should be again polluted by the spade of a Catholic.

FROM THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.—APRIL 20.

At Leicester Assizes the Grand Jury found a true bill against the Rev. W. Towne, for the wilful murder of Miss Wright, at Botterford. Mr. Towne has fled the country, and will be outlawed, unless he surrender for trial.

A few days since was found near Boscarne, in the parish of Bodmin, a gold fish-hook, size No. 3, in the bed of an old river, where some men were working for tin;---and not far from the same spot were taken up several Roman coins of the reigns of Vespasian, and some of the later Emperors, &c. The whole are in the possessiou of Robert Flamank, Esq., of Bodmin, the land-owner.

A Journal printed at Geneva thus aanounces a very interesting invention:—"A PRESS FOR THE BLIND.—A lady deprived of sight from her birth, but distinguished for her wit, her talents, and good temper, conceived that it might be possible to communicate her thoughts to her family and friends by means of printing, if some skilful mechanic would invent for her a press and give her the necessary instructions to make use of it—the application and patience for its accomplishment becoming afterwards entirely her own. She addressed herself to our countryman, Mons. Francois Huber, the celebrated historian of the Bees, to whom she had the advantage of being related; in addition to which a commuuity of misfortune (for he also is blind) increased the interest he had in gratifying her request, thereupon his own genius, and that of his servant, Claude Lachet, a man endowed with the highest degree of natural talent for mechanics, were strongly excited.—They went to work, and the press was invented; and being finished by Claude, who sent with it a collection of type to the amiable suggestor of the plan, who soon made herself mistress most completely of this invaluable means of communicating her ideas. We have seen a letter of 33 lines addressed to her happy benefactor, composed and printed by herself with common ink, without a literal error, or a single typographical irregularity."

On Monday se'nnight, a pitched battle was fought at the bridge of Erne, by two men, the one of whom was 99 years of age, and the other a year or two younger. The interference of some friends put an end to the contest before victory had declared for either side.

DISGRACEFUL SCENE.---A pitched battle took place lately, in St. George's Fields, London, between two *women*! The combatants had their hair cut off for the occasion, and fought twenty desperate rounds.

What is the present state of the peasant of the South of Irelaud? His daily wages 5d.; his family on an average from three to five---out of this 5d, a day he most support his family, pay his rent, and his tithe!--*Belfast Paper.*

On Sunday week a charity sermon was delivered in the Methodist Chapel Rotherham, by Troop Serjeant-Major Thomas Ryley, of Captain Smyth's Troop 7th Dragoon Guards, for the benefit of the Sabbath school connected with that place of worship.---The Preacher (an Hibernian) who was decorated in the rich costume of his regiment, selected his text from the first Epistle of St. John, 4th ch. 19th verse---"*We love him, because he first loved us;*" and in the course of his address very powerfully advocated the necessity of imparting instruction to the minds of the rising generation, and the advantage of early piety, which he successfully pleaded with much force and propriety. On the termination of his discourse, which was heard with much attention, and productive of great satisfaction, the contributions produced upwards of *twenty-six pounds*. Our correspondent says, that the audience presented the appearance of a complete dense body, and several hundreds, whom the novel circumstance had attracted, were reluctantly compelled to retire for want of adequate standing room.---*Sheffield Independent*.

From a return of the number of convicts sent out of the United Kingdom from January 5, 1816, to January 5, 1822, which has been printed by order of the House of Commons, it appears that the number of males transported during that period has been 15,218; while the number of females has been only 1,155.

The Emperor of Russia has sent a valuable diamond ring, with a flattering letter from the Ambassador, to Mr. Bowring, for his publication of the *Russian Anthology*, in which he has first made the English public acquainted, through his elegant translations with the merits of the Russian poetry.

On Thursday, a Paris fisherman drew out of the Seine, with his net, near the bridge of the Military School, several pieces of gold coin. Report of this incident getting abroad, a great number of individuals repaired to the spot, and were successful in getting up a great quantity of gold and silver pieces.

There is at present at Deptford a very fine Turkish frigate, of 40 guns, which has just been fitted out in one of his Majesty's docks. She has been there coppered to the wales, been newly rigged, and completely overhauled. Some gentlemen ask, at whose expense is this done? and others think it rather inconsistent with the declared neutrality towards the Greeks whom, if England be unable to assist, she ought not at all events to injure.—*Morning paper*.

A certain colonel, celebrated for his vigorous services in the Milan campaign, has, it is said, been blackballed at the Union Service Club.

A celebrated barrister has recently obtained a seat in the House of Commons. The representation of a certain city became vacant by the death of the member, who was of Tory principles; but the barrister, although a sound constitutional whig, walked over the course, and thus laconically notified his success to a brother chip:

"Dear B.
I'm your's J. W.
M. P.

ANTIDOTE FOR VEGENTABLE POISONS.—E. Drapiez has ascertained, by numerous experiments, that the fruit of the Fewillea Cordifolia is a powerful antidote against vegetable poisons. He poisoned dogs by the Rhus Toxicodendron (Swamp Sumac), Hemlock, and Nux Vomica. All those that were left to the poison died; but those to which the Fewillea was administered recovered completely, after a short illness.---*American Paper*.

On the most moderate calculation, it is stated that the annual receipts of the different innkeepers of this town are not so much by 8,000l, as they were seven years since.---*Devizes paper*.

The stock of a farmer in the neighbourhood of Malmesbury, who entered upon his farm about 4 years since, with property to the amount of 7,000l., was last week distrained for rent!---*Ibid*.

A vessel sailed last week from Liskeard, in Cornwall, on her second voyage, with a cargo of 40,000 cabbage plants, for America, the previous voyage having proved highly beneficial to the shipper of this new article of commerce.

A curious and massive piece of antiquity has been recently discovered at Water- Fryston. near Ferrybridge. As two labourers were digging ground for licorice, in a field called the Paper Mill Field, on the Fryston-hall estate, in the possession of Joseph Brook, near the boundary hedge between the parishes of Pontefract and Fryston, they penetrated to a mass of stone only about eleven inches below the surface, which, on being cleared, proved to be an ancient coffin of undressed stone, without inscription. The lid, which was levelled, but without harrige, projected over the sides about two inches. and on being raised in the centre, presented a complete skeleton of large dimensions in a high state of preservation. The skull was placed between the thigh bones; and the occupant of this narrow mansion, who had probably in his day filled a considerable station in society, had evidenty suffered decapitation. In the place where the head would have lain in an unmutilated body, was a stone. The teeth were all perfect both in the upper and lower jaw, and the bones are those of a strong athletic man, cut off apparently in the meridian of life, and when the coffin was opened they were all entire; but immediately on being exposed to the air of the atmosphere, the ribs fell in. Nothing remains of the flesh, but some hard white chalky substances were found, which appear to be a mixture of the earthy matter of the bones with the muscular parts of the body, the latter converted into a fatty substance. The coffin is of the dimensions of six feet five inches in length, and nineteen inches in width within, with sides about six inches thick; it has been cut out of the solid stone, and is supposed to weigh about a ton and a half. The place where these rilics were found, is about a mile and a quarter from Ferrybridge, in a valley near the road leading to Castleford. Many conjectures are of course afloat, as to the identity of this man of other times; but the prevailing, and we think, the most probable opinion is, that these are the remains of Thomas Earl of Lancester, the unfortunate leader of the insurgent barons in the battle of Boroughbridge, fought in the year 1321, and who was beheaded at Pontefract, by order of his nephew Edward II. (see "History and directory of Yorkshire," pp. 145 and 239.) The coffin and remains, which have attracted a great deal of public attention, are now removed to Fryston-hall.—*Ibid*.

The following has been transmitted to us as a genuine copy of a Schedule, recently presented by a bankrupt in this town (who had been in trade only about three months) to his commissioners. It contains some very edifying and amusing items:—the PITT CLUB admission fee and dinner ticket are amongst the number, and they are placed in admirable juxtaposition with the docter's bill and the *head*-shaving. The bankrupt's passion, for making presents, and seeing sights, is also worthy of notice.

	£.	s,	d.
Board and lodging, from March to June	15	0	0
Washing paid my Mother	5	0	0
Sundry clothes bought for ditto	8	0	0
Presents to my Aunt——	2	10	0
Ditto ditto Aunt ——	2	10	0
Ditto different friends	10	10	0
Two pieces Irish Linen	6	2	0
Making shirts, cambric, &c.	3	11	0
Paid for flannel	3	6	0
Five journeys to Liverpool, & sundries bought there	10	0	0
Journey into Yorkshire and back, with sundry expenses	5	0	0
Paid for póney, saddle, &c.	14	0	0
Keep of ditto	15	0	0
Expences going to Patricroft several times	3	0	0
Ditto Harwood, Stockport, &c.	3	0	0
Ditto to the Theatre, self and others, with coach fare	10	0	0
Ditto OPENING the Warehouse—a TREAT	5	0	0
Do. in clothes, and sundries before MARRIAGE	15	0	0
Do. *for admission for* PITT-CLUB..	3	0	0
Do. DINNER TICKET	1	5	0
Paid Dr. ——	3	3	0
Cupping and medicines	2	2	0
Paid for two *wigs, head shaving*, &c.	4	0	0
Present to Miss——, on her birth-day.	5	0	0
Ditto to Mrs ——, on her birth-day.	2	10	0
Ditto in bonnets &c. to different persons when married	15	0	0
Expences on marriage	20	0	0
Posting from Manchester to London, drivers, &c.	20	0	0
Expenses 4 days on the road, beds, eating, &c.	10	0	0
Ditto incurred in looking over Chatsworth, Woburn, Buxton, Matlock, & other places	5	0	0
Two days' expenses at the Castle and Falcon	10	0	0
Expenses to the English opera 11. 4s.—Ditto Drury Lane theatre £2.—Ditto Aastley's £1. 4s.—Ditto Covent Garden £2—Do. French £1.—Do. Surrey theatre £1. 4s.—Do. Italian opera £3.—Ditto Somerset House 10s.—Do. Belzoni's 10s.—Ditto Saint Paul's 10s.—Ditto Vauxhall £5.—Ditto Monument 5s--Ditto Coronation-day £5. 5s,--Ditto Westminister Abbey £1.	24	12	0
Paid Doctor's bill	16	0	0
Daily coaches for Mrs.——, before leaving London	5	0	0
Expenses to Windsor	5	0	0
Sundry little presents brought from London for different friends	10	0	0
Present to Miss——.	1	10	0
Paid for a suit of Mourning, in London, repairs, &c.	10	0	0
Ditto different articles in clothing, for Mrs.——, when there	12	0	0
Six weeks' lodging, at five guineas per week	31	10	0
Paid for use of kitchen fire, 14s. per ditto	4	4	0
Do. for provision, wine, &c. about 20s. per day	40	0	0
Do. for Nurses, Waiters, Servants, &c. for Mrs.——when poorly	5	0	0
Extras bought in Fruit and other articles for Mrs.——when	5	0	0
Journey to Manchester and back, *and expences*	10	0	0
Posting from London to Ellesmere, drivers, &c.	20	0	0
Expenses on the road at Oxford, Birmingham, and other places during 3 days travelling	7	0	0

Expenses to and at Ellesmere . .	3	0	0
Ditto of journey to Hawkstone . .	5	0	0
Coach fare, &c. from Ellesmere . .	5	0	0
Carriage of Trunks by *Van* to and from London.	1	15	0
Washing, Shoe cleaning, extra Bed Linen, &c. when Mrs.——was unwell in London	2	10	0
Sundry sums for housekeeping during the time when in London and since	30	0	0
Pocket expenses, sums paid in various ways, in small sums for dinners in town, fruit, wine, and all other petty-expenses	30	0	0
Small articles bought in Trinkets, Jeweilery, &c. and given to various friends	20	0	0
Additional Sum paid in housekeeping, for the amonut of Goods *pledged*	20	0	0
Paid ——for Atlas and other Books	10	0	0
	£571	11	0
Deduct for Miss——and others' shares, for the time they stayed in London, on and for their own account	45	0	0
	£560	11	2

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Tuesday, 13 March.

After some discussion, the bill for reducing the interest of the navy five per cents. was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Tuesday.

Mr. Chetwynde rose to solicit leave to bring in a bill to consolidate all the acts on the subject of vagrancy. Leave granted.

Colonel Davies, pursuant to notice, directed the attention of the house to the subject of the expenses of collecting the revenue; and hoped they would, in the present state of distress to which the country was reduced, beat down every unnecessary expense in this branch. He divided his question into three resolutions: the first states, that upwards of four millions had been applied, for the year ending 5th January, 1821, for collecting and managing the revenue, being at the rate of £6. 10s. per cent.: the second resolution went to state the disproportionate increase in the expense of collecting the customs, excise, land and assessed taxes, &c. in 1820, compared with 1812: the third resolution was, that in the year 1820, a charge of one and a half per cent. greater was incurred, than in 1812. It also called for an annual estimate of the charges of collecting the revenue, stating particulars, the want of which had hitherto kept the house in the dark. —He was answered by Mr. Lushington, who asserted that the gallant officer, in stating the amounts of the excise and customs revenue in 1812 and 1820, had made a mistake of no less than £8,000,000. Mr. L. asserted that the additional expense of collecting the revenue since 1812, was only one twelfth per cent, and moved the previous question.—Mr. Hume supported Col. Davies in a speech of good argument and clear exposition. After a speech from Sir C. Long, who opposed the first resolution, and from Mr. Lushington, the question was, however, put, and lost, by a majority of 68.

MUTINY BILL.

The house went into a committee on this bill.

Mr. Hume moved an addition to the clause No. 29, respecting courts martial; that all courts martial should be held strictly conformable to the forms of the mutiny bill, and that no sentence should ever take place but under the same restriction.

Mr. Williams said that the country should be jealous of a standing army, and of that bill which gave the King an unlimited power over it. He contended that no officer of the army should be permitted to have a seat in that house, or even be allowed to vote for a member; and if no other person brought forward a bill to exclude them, he would certainly introduce it. It could not be held that military men were not under the most direct influence of the Crown when they were subject to its dismissal at a moment.

Colonel Wood thought that the prerogative of the Crown insured the safety of the State. The only time when an army had turned the members of that house out of doors, it was severed from the Crown and removed from its influence: it put away then both King and Parliament. He objected to the observations respecting military gentlemen in that place, and that no imputation would be permitted there on British officers, whose honour was pure and unsullied.

Mr. Williams declared that he would persevere in his intentions of bringing in a bill to exclued officers of the army from seats in that house.

Colonel Davies instanced cases of the officers of the 85th regiment of the injurious exercise of the royal prerogative.

Mr. Hume noticed also the case of Colonel Allan, of the 54th. He would remind the house that the same army which had sent away one King, had brought back another. Military officers could scarcely by expected to vote in that house, except under the influence of the Crown: they were little better than slaves, if they were to be retained at pleasure, or be dismissed in the manner that was observed on a late occasion.

Sir Miles Nightingale expressed much disapprobation of the terms used, with respect to the army, by the last speaker.

Colonel Trench said he threw back the aspersions that were thrown out against the honourable profession to which he belonged to the foul source from whence they sprung.

Mr. G. Bennet said, his honourable friend (Mr. Hume), had not applied the term "slaves" to the army tauntingly or sneeringly, but lamenting their situation, and expressing, at the same time, an anxiety to relieve them from the burden of it. The hon. member was proceeding to comment on the words which had fallen from the hon. member for Cambridge (Mr. Trench), a stern patriot, who had once sat on his (Mr. Bennet's) side of the house, when,

The Chairman observed, that he had heard no expressions from the member for Cambridge, which deserved to be characterised as disorderly.

Colonel Trench said that the language to which he applied the epithet "foul" certainly did meet his ear, and he was ready to repeat that he considered it so. At the same time, as he was but little accustomed to address the house, he might, in expressing his indignation at the language of the hon. member, have used expressions which were not strictly parliamentary. If he had, he did not conceive that he was warranted in making any other apology, except to express his deep regret to the house for having used them.

Mr. Hume withdrew his amendment.

The house resumed, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Wednesday.

No business of importance was transacted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Wednesday.

Sir Robert Wilson presented a petition from Joseph Healey, one of the persons tried with Mr. Hunt, at York, in favour of a remission of Mr. Hunt's sentence.

Mr. T. F. Buxton stated his opinion, that the charges brought by Mr. Hunt against the keeper of Ilchester gaol had been fully proved. Having formerly made a favourable report of that prison, he would now willingly admit that he had been wrong. The period at which he had investigated the prison was, however, three years before the meeting of the commissioners, and he believed many of the abuses which had been detected, had sprung up within that time.

Sir Thomas Lethbridge and Mr. Dickenson both, as usual, defended the Somersetshire magistrates.

Mr. Peel would candidly admit that some of the magistrates had been guilty of negligence from their confidence in the good character of the gaoler; but he must defend them from the suspicion of being actuated by improper motives. With respect to the admission of Mr. Hunt's friends, the high sheriff had undertaken, upon his own responsibility to admit them, subject to the regulation which existed when Mr. Hunt first entered the prison.

Mr Bennet said, if no other person took up the subject, he should move an address to the crown for the removal of the three visiting magistrates whose conduct was so justly complained of.

After a few words from Mr. Hume and the Solicitor-General, the petition was laid upon the table.

JOINT POST-MASTER GENERAL.

Lord Normanby, after a speech of considerable length, moved "That it is the opinion of this house that without detriment to the public service, the duties of postmaster-general may be performed by one officer, and that the salary of the other may be saved."

Mr. F. Robinson said, the question resolved itself into the broad point, whether the influence of the crown ought or ought not to be diminished. He saw no reason for further diminishing that influence. *Public information gave a respectability to public opinion, which it had never before possessed*, and was a sufficient counteraction to the influence of the crown.

Mr. H. Gurney and Sir John Sebright supported the motion; the latter paying some very high compliments to the Marquis of Salisbury, the junior joint postmarter-general.

Mr. H. Sumner said, nothing was more to be mistrusted than popular clamour: that clamour, as he had found at a late county meeting (Surrey), was now for unsparing retrenchment. He did not think the influence of the crown too

great in parliaments or elsewhere, and should therefore oppose the motion.—Sir JOSEPH YORKE, and Mr. DENISON warmly supported it.

Mr. FREEMANTLE thought the *reduction of the influence of the crown at present would be highly dangerous.*

Mr. STUART WORTLEY said, *unless gentlemen thought government ought to assume much more nearly a republican form*, they with him would oppose the present motion. If his constituents required him to aid in cutting down the influence of the crown, they must return another member (Hear, hear).

Mr. BANKES replied to Mr. Wortley.

Mr. PEEL, in a speech of great length, referred to the great increase of duty in the Post-office, since the year 1785, when the salary of the joint-postmasters-general, was fixed at the present amount, contended that it was of importance to retain the services of both officers, and expressed his opinion, that there was no reason for considering the influence of the crown more than commensurate with the increased power of other interest.

Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH, in a long and very eloquent address, combated the arguments advanced by Mr. F. Robinson, and Mr. Peel. He maintained that in the present state of intelligence among the people, to which the former gentleman had referred the house, the keeping up of useless and inefficient offices, on pretence of supporting the influence of the crown, would be making war on public opinion. The office was totally and absolutely useless. The crown was not in such a tottering condition that it could not be supported without what, in that house, was called influence: but elsewhere, corruption.—(Loud cheering.)

Mr. C. W. WYNN, (who had voted for the abolition of the office in 1812 and 1815) now rose to plead for its continuance, but was speedily coughed down.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY warmly opposed the motion. If there was to be only one post master the greatest innovation—(loud cheering from the opposition benches)—the most signal revolution—louder cheering from the same benches)—ever effected, would be introduced, into our system of revenue. If they struckled to the clamour which was now aboard, *they would betray their own situation*—(loud cheers) and what was worse, they would betray the people.—(continued cheering.)

After a few words from Sir JOHN NEWPORT and Sir ISSAC COFFIN, the house devided.

For the motion.	159
Against it.	134
Majority in favour of Ministers.——	25

Mr. HUME afterwards moved for some returns, connected with the ordnance accounts, which were granted.—The report of the committee on the mutiny bill was then brought up; and the house adjourned.

THE following excellent observations on Wednesday's debate in the house of commons, on Lord NORMANBY's motion for abolishing one of the joint postmaster-generalships, are from the *Traveller* of the succeeding day. Our limits have necessarily confined us to a mere sketch of the discussion; but we doubt not, the brevity of our notice of it will readily be excused, in consideration of the comments of the journal we have mentioned.

"The two postmasters (the Earl of Chichester and the Marquis of Salisbury) have 2,500l. *a-year each*,—a sum equal to the salaries of twenty or thirty of the clerks whose dismissal has affected the ministers, even to tears. Lord Normanby proposed, that as both these postmasters had nothing to do, one of them should dispense with his assistant in that laborious occupation. There was not a question that the office of one, if not *both*, might be abolished, without affecting the post-office more than the defunct office of the inquisition. The defence of the office, and of all offices in the lump, useful or useless, was undertaken by two country gentlemen,—two of that noble class of men who maintain the dignity of quarter-sessions and the rigour of the game-laws,—Mr. Holme Sumner and Mr. Stuart Wortley. These gentlemen give, it will be seen, as their first reason, that there are so many useless offices, that if one was abolished, the LORD only knows where they should stop, till frightful prospect!) there was not an useless or inefficient office in the country. We have no right, however, to give our interpretation, and we shall quote the very words, as we find them reported.

Mr. H. Sumner said—'He did NOT KNOW WHETHER TWO POSTMASTERS-GENERAL WERE NECESSARY OR NOT; but he was sure they were AS NECESSARY AS the heads of boards; the general constitution of which boards was a MERE MATTER OF FORM—(Hear, hear.) He would not be influenced by the general cry of 'Retrenchment! retrenchmant!"—If the PRINCIPLE were to be admitted on this occasion, then it might be ADMITTED TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.'—(Hear, hear.)

"The '*principle*,' be it observed, that Mr. Sumner speaks of, is nothing else than the principle that public men should not be paid for doing nothing; a principle quite the opposite to 'the sound and healing principle,' as Lord Castlereagh would call it, under which the debt and taxes have so '*vivified* and fructified.'—Let us, however, hear Mr. Wortley, who has a *reason* for *his* opposition."

'Mr. S. Wortley was anxious to state the reasons of his vote on this question. The question had been treated by the noble mover with reference simply to the particular office which he had called on the house to abolish, on account of its inefficiency and needlessness. He (Mr. S. Wortley) could not confine himself to this view of the question. A week had scarcely elapsed when two offices conferring patronage, and contributing materially to the influence of the crown had been abolished; that night they were called upon to abolish another office; and tomorrow a whole office, the board of controul, was to come under consideration.—(Hear.) Now there was a point at which resistance must be made by those who wished to preserve the influence of the crown.'

"Now we are not misrepresenting Mr. Wortley in saying that he admits the uselessness of the office; or, at least, argues the supposition that it is *useless*; for he actually says afterwards, that 'if he was sure they would *stop here*, he 'would vote for the motion;" an assertion quite inconsistent with the supposition that the office is of the least use. But he proceeds.—

'He could not allow the establishments of the country to be thus beaten down—(hear, hear, from the Opposition); for UNLESS that measure which the gentleman opposite, HE THOUGHT UNWISELY, advocated—A REFORM IN PARLIAMENT, WAS CARRIED INTO EFFECT, and the government of the country brought MUCH NEARER to a REPUBLIC than it actually was, the government of the country could not go on without a considerable influence in the hands of the crown.'

"Here we have the truth; unless there be a reform in parliament there cannot be economy! Not only, says Mr. S. Wortley, must we have the present enormous establishments—not only must we have the terrible standing army, but we must have offices, for which no possible use can be found, merely to give the crown an opportunity of bestowing the public money, so as to *influence* public men;—that is to say, to make them vote in a way in which they would not otherwise vote. Very true, Mr. [illegible] Wortley. This is what we have always said; but we do not the less thank you for saying it.

"But the terrible alternative which Mr. Wortley holds out to frighten us from economy, is that of reform, which will make the government of this country approach more nearly to a *republic*. In the original sense of the word it must approach to a *republic*; the government must be managed more sedulously for the *common good*. But *we see no reason for supposing that the most extensive change in the composition of the house of commons would make any alteration in the monarchical form of the constitution.* Mr. Wortley himself takes it for granted, that the people *do* wish to preserve the monarchical government; he also assumes that the present borough-chosen house would, if not *influenced*—that is to say, bribed, run away with the power of the crown. This is very natural and just: men who hold their seats by inheritance or purchase would be likely enough, if not *bribed*, to exercise their power without consideration of the wishes of the people. We therefore only differ from Mr. Wortley as to our means of checking attacks upon the crown. *We* would check them by giving the people a controul over the house. *He* wishes to check them by the *influence* or *bribery* of a ruinous expenditure. We prefer our plan, because the welfare of the people is consulted in the first place, and that of the crown in the second place. He prefers a plan in which the interests, of the borough-holders are consulted in the first place, those of the crown in the second, and those of the people not consulted at all.

"In this very debate there was a very fine illustration of Mr. S. Wortley's theory of the *necessity* of the influenee of the crown, under the borough system. Mr. Wynn and Mr. Freemantle, two members of the Grenville or Buckingham party, came forward, and most strenuously contended, that 'the reduction of the influence of the crown was *dangerous*,' always meaning under the borough system. No doubt these gentlemen are very good judges. They are members, one for a close borough, the other for a Welsh country, which is pretty nearly the same thing, and they have just taken two useless offices, for which they receive £6,500. a year. To them, at least, the reduction of the influence is dangerous. A reformer is, Mr. Southey says, as bad as a housebreaker. To Mr. Wynn and Mr. Freemantle he must be much worse—in the proportion of £6,500. to £300. These gentlemen say that *influence* is necessary—that is to say (as we have before observed), public money must be given away to make them vote as they would not otherwise do. This, in their case, may be very true. In the course of the war, Mr. Freemantle was remarkable for his captious and childish objections to the conduct of it—not, observe, to the *origin*—the war was begun for the general borough good (*salus burgi suprema lex esto*), but to the *conduct* of the *war*, and especially to the operations of the Duke of Wellington. Who could mistake the motives of such an opposition? Mr. Freemantle now comes into office, and is in duty bound, if need be, to defend the hero of Walcheren as strenuously as he attacked the Duke of Wellington. Who can doubt, then, that so long a majority of the house is returned, as Mr. Freemantle is, for close boroughs, the influence of the crown is necessary to preserve its measures from factious oppositions?"

[*The Manchester Guardian*,—*March* 16.

EFFECTS OF TAXATION.

[*From Cobbet's Register.*]

The fact of taxation being even one of the causes of the distress of the landlords and farmers was denied! Gad Zooks! And who denied this? Why, no less a man than Mr. Ricardo. But let as take his own words, for the thing does, at first sight, appear absolutely in-

credible. "Mr. Ricardo said he could not vote for the amendment of his honourable friends, for though he fully concurred in every sentiment which that amendment expressed in favour of economy and retrenchment, he could not agree with his honourable friend as to the causes of the present agricultural distress. That amendment stated one of the causes of agricultural distress to be the present taxation of the country. In this opinion he could not concur; for one of the causes of distress was acknowledged to be the low price of the produce. He could never agree that taxation was the cause of that low price.

There are cases when we cannot express our surprise by articulate sounds, called words. The Yankees, who are a very mannerly people, never burst out upon you with a horse laugh; but in cases that produce this in us, they draw up their breath, and putting their lips forward, send out with great force, a sort of half whistle. Having learnt a good many of their habits, I, upon reading this passage, involuntarily sent forth a whee-ee-ough, that almost blowed the Morning Chronicle out of my hands! What! Taxation not the cause of distress, because it is not the cause of low price! My prices are fallen two thirds and my tax remains the same as before the fall, and yet the tax is no cause of my distress, because it has not been the cause of the low price! What! I am for years, selling my wheat at fifteen shillings a bushel; I pay Mr. Vansittart three shillings tax on it, and I am doing very well. But the Bank and Mr. Peel come and make me sell my wheat at five shillings a bushel, while Mr. Vansittart compels me still to pay the three shillings in tax on it, and I am ruined; and yet Mr. Vansittart does not cause, any part of my distress, because it is not he, but Mr. Peel, who has made me sell cheap! It is not the thing itself here; it is not the conclusion; it is the reason; it is the because that makes one whee-ee-ough! Is it any wonder that we are in our present state! Is it any wonder that the very foundations of all property are shaken when this is said to accord with "all the principles of political economy!" I do not like to talk of pork, in such a case; but if, when the farmer's herd of swine ran headlong into the sea, a Jew taxgatherer had come to him for the price of the swine, and threatened to jail him if he did not get the money, would the poor fellow have said that this demand did not cause his distress, because it was the devil that had taken away his herd of swine?

That the taxes do produce the distress; that the distress might be wholly removed by the removal of taxes; that this is the root of all the evil; that the taxes are taking away the means of paying rent, that they are transferring the ownership of the land to the loan jobbers, stock jobbers and Jews: all these have been proved, over and over again, as clear as day light; but reader, what you have to attend to here is the reason that has been given for believing the contrary.

THE SCOTSMAN.—April 6.

Our public establishments, whatever may be their defects, have at least the merit of consistency. An impartial person, who has followed Mr. Hume in his laborious and most useful investigations, must we think, admit, that the extravagance of which the country complains is not an accidental blemish found in some obscure or neglected corners, but a radical vice, tainting, more or less, every part of the system. Not that every salary in our public establishments is too large; but in all the great departments there are many offices which are overpaid, many others which could easily be dispensed with, and not a few whose utility can only be discovered by the help of the new maxim, that useless offices are the most serviceable. Inordinate as our taxation is, the gains of our civil and fiscal officers have fully kept pace with its increase. Every where we find their allowances cast upon a scale which has no paralled in the paths of private industry. The public burdens, which have forced habits of painful economy upon the other classes, have in general added greatly to the comforts of the placeholders: and so numerous are the persons who enjoy this advantage, that their ease and affluence make up no inconsiderable item in the estimation of national prosperity. looking to the circumstances of these persons, Ministers may say, with much truth, that no small part of what they call the flourishing condition of the country is their own work. Had an irresponsible committee of tax-collectors, possesed the power of fixing their own salaries and those of their associates, we do not think the situation of public officers could have been much better than it is.

Among the abuses brought to light during the last eight days, there are none more flagrant than those regarding the pay of ambassadors. In 1791 we had twenty-two ambassadors and envoys at foreign courts, whose salaries amounted to L.75,000 per annum. Last year we had twenty, whose salaries amounted to L.133,000. The highest allowance at the former period was L.3320, and there were but three persons who received this sum. At present, there are five persons who receive from L.11,000 to L.12,300. On an average, the salaries have increased one hundred per cent.; and yet the only circumstances which could justify such an increase are admitted not to exist. The duties have neither become more difficult, nor has the expense of living on the Continent sensibly increased. In time of peace, the situation is in most cases a sinecure; and accordingly Lord Burghersh, who receives L.3900 for acting as ambassador to Tuscany, lives very comfortably in England. We believe one-half of the other British residents at foreign courts might do the same without much detriment to the public. It is remarkable that the highest allowance of all is enjoyed by the ambassador to a third-rate court—that of Holland; and the increase of salary in this case is justified by reasons which go directly to call for a reduction. Holland *was* thirty or forty years ago what Vienna and Paris are now, the centre of negociation among the Great Powers. In those times, when the ambassador had often arduous duties to discharge, the salary was L.8320. At present the duties have become insignificant; and, strange to tell, the salary has been increased one half! When the ambassador had the whole diplomatic business of Europe in his hands, he received L.8000 for his trouble; and now when he has only to look after the Dutch fishermen, he is paid L.12,000! This forms one item of what ministers call "a rigid system of economy."—Lord Clancarty, the present ambassador, is indeed a friend of Lord Londonderry's, and a friend of the most confidential kind, for into his hands was put the India Writership which the noble Secretary meant to barter for a seat in Parliament in 1805. But it cannot be contended that this gives him a title to a larger allowance then belongs to his situation. Previous to 1790, Switzerland was a power of some weight in Europe. But the improvement which has taken place in the internel organization of the great states, and the vast expense with which wars are now conducted, have reduced the influence of Switzerland, which has a very small public revenue, to nothing. In 1791, when the Cantons were of some of importance, our diplomatic business there was managed at an annual expense of L.250. Since the peace, when their importance has sunk, the salary has risen to L.600; and this allowance, it seems, is farther to be raised to L.4400, in favour of a gentleman of the name of Wynn, whose friends have lately deserted the opposition benches and joined the Ministry. This forms another item in "the system of unsparing retreachment and rigid economy."

The pay of an American ambassador of the first rank is no more than 9000 dollars, or L.2000; and it has been universally admitted, that no country has had its deplomatic concerns better conducted than the United States. This shows at how moderate a charge the real business of a nation may be done. Our allowances ought, no doubt, to be somewhat greater; but to rise from L.2000 to L.12,000 is something like a leap from economy to profusion. Between these extremes, there is ample room for British dignity on the one hand, and a fair attention to an overtaxed nation on the other. If the scale of pay is high, to induce persons of rank and fortune to undertake the office, we ask why such large retired allowances are given to men who have given up no profession, and made no sacrifices in accepting a situation which is one of trust and honour, rather than of trouble and exertion? The country consults its own credit when it enables its representatives at foreign courts to live in a respectable style; but its internal difficulties cannot be concealed from the eyes of foreigners by investing its envoys with a ridiculous splendour; and its character is disgraced in the judgement of reasonable men, when it transforms those who ought to be men of business into gilded pageants, givers of dinners, and distributors of snuff-boxes.

In the discussions on the 27th, Mr. Hume touched upon a class of abuses which affords ample scope for reform—sinecures and overpaid offices in the colonies. While each of our colonies imposes a certain burden on the mother country sufficient revenues are raised within many of them to defray their own expenses; but these revenues, instead of being applied to the purposes of government, are dissipated in sinecures and extravagant salaries. Thus, the petty colony of Demerara, with a population, we believe, under 50,000 souls, nine-tenths of whom are negroes, has a Governor with a salary of L.6000 or L.7000 a-year; a Vendue-Master with L.7000, a sinecure Secretary who drew L.3000 or L.4000 a-year while a child at Eton school, with a deputy who drew as much more in the colony, and

various other offices of the same description. The same disgracesful abuses exist in most of the other colonies. In Jamaica, for instance, a Secretary, who lives in England, and does duty by deputy, has a sinecure revenue of L.6000 a-year; a Provost-marshal, who holds his office on the same terms, has L7000; the Clerk of the Supreme Court has about as much; and, altogether, BRYAN EDWARDS reckons that L.30,000 a-year is drawn by person living in Britain, and holding offices in the islands by deputy. In Jamaica, Ministers may allege that the abuse is of long standing; but this pretext, despicable as it is, does not apply to Demerara. The latter island came into our possession only in 1803, and the sinecures and extravagant salaries there must have been created by Ministers themselves. The Dutch, from whom we took it, tolerate no such abuses in their dependencies, and, in fact, we have every reason to believe, that when the colony was in their possession the Governor's salary would not exceed that of the neighbouring colony of Surinam, which is only L.1200 a-year, or one-fifth of the sum which the British Governor enjoys under the ', vigilant control of Parliament," and a " rigid system of economy." It is in vain to say that These sums are paid by Demerara, & not by Britain. The whole, or nearly the whole of the charge of defending the colonies falls on the mother country; but were the money thus misapplied in ministering to the purpose of corruption, expended on the pay of troops and on fortifications, exactly so much would be saved to Britain. A still greater good would be done in cutting off those sources of influence by which alone men like the present Ministers can be supported in office. Does any one believe that under the American government such flagrant abuses would exist a single season? Would any public man there propose the reduction of efficient situations, while he carefully preserved sinecures, or venture to cry up those offices as highly beneficial, which served no other purpose than to form a phalanx of political janissaries around him, to strengthen him against the *counteracting power* of knowledge, and the voice of an indignant country?

Ireland, though not literally a colony, has something like a colonial proportion of jobs and sinecures. In the debate on Thursday, Sir JOHN NEWPORT mentioned that there were Clerks of the Peace in Ireland who derived *five or ten thousand a-year* from their office. While the poor peasant is driven to desperation by tithes and taxes. Ireland feeds some dozens of harpies of this kind, and an infinite number of other descriptions. And while there are shoals of such jobs and abuses calling loudly for reform, the Courier asks where the mania for economy is to stop? We ask, in our turn, when we are to see an end of the mania of extravagance, & when Ministers will give up, from a regard to decency, what it is a disgrace to keep?

MERCANTILE ADVERTISER,
MAY 13.

TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

To the Lords of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

The humble Memorial of the undersigned Merchants.

Ship-owners, Manufactures and Traders of London, Showeth.

That since the establishment of independent governments in the countries of South America which were formerly under the dominion of Spain, an extensive trade has been carried on with them from this country, either directly, or through the medium of other places.

That this valuable trade which with due encourgement and protection, may become of much greater importance, has been interrupted, and (according to the declaration of Mr. Zea, the minister deputed to the powers of Europe by the governments of Colombia) is likely to be lost, or subject to serious disadvantage, unless timely measures be taken by his Majesty's Government, to place the commercial interecourse between the United Kingdom and those countries, upon such a footing, as will be conformable to those regulations which they appear to have adopted as the rule of their Government in that respect.

That the principle of those regulations appears to be, to admit into their ports the ships and merchandise of nations which recognize and admit the flags and merchandise of their respective countries.

That your Memorialists therefore beg to submit for the consideration of your Lordships, whether, in perfect consistency with the Navigation Laws, the letter of them may not be so far relaxed, as to admit vessels belonging to the several newly established countries in South America, to trade, as such, at the several ports of this kingdom, in the same manner as ships of the United States and Brazil.

That unless the ships of these countries be admitted to a participation in that advantage, your memorialists are apprehensive that foreign countries, especially the United States (whose regulations are governed by the rule adopted by the said newly established Governments) availing themselves of the opportunity which any hesitation on the part of this nation might afford, will secure to themselves most important advantages, at the expense of the shipping, commercial, and manufacturing interests of this kingdom.

Your Memorialists therefore entreat, that the subject may engage your lordships' attention and that such measures may be timely adopted to secure the advantages of a direct and extensive commercial intercourse with the United Kingdom, which are offered in the change of the Government of the countries before mentioned, as to your lordships shall seem meet and expedient, for extending and improving the commerce of this empire. And your Memorialists will ever pray.

London, 23rd April, 1822.

Baring Brothers and Co.	Frederick Huth & Co.
Richards, Macintosh, Law & Co.	G. W. & S. Hibbert
Bazett, Farquhar, Crawford & Co.	Jos. Marryat & Son
Reid, Irving, & Co.	Hallett Brothers & Co
Findlay, Bannatyne, & Co.	Richard Jaffray
Campbell, Bowden, & Co.	R. & B. Brown & Co.
Smith, Inglis, & Co.	Dixon, Pizey, & Co.
Paxton, Cockerell, Traill, & C.	G. I. & G. Ranking
W. & T. Raikes & Co.	Barclay Brothers & Co.
Fletcher, Alexander, & Co.	Anthony Gibbs & Sons
Bainbridges & Brown.	G. & J. Brown
Plamer, Wilson, & Co.	Buckles, Bagster, & Co.
	Wilson & Blanshard
	John Jacob.

Copy of a Note from Messrs. Cock and Willoughby, to the different Firms which subscribed the Memorial to the Privy Council.

Gentlemen,—We have the pleasure to acquiant you, that the Lords of the Council have decided favourably on the application for admitting to entry in this country the ships of the Independent Governments established in the Spanish part of South America, conformable to the petition presented to their lordships on the 23rd inst.

We have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servants,
(Signed) COCK & WILLOUGHBY.

33, New Broad-street, 27th April, 1822.

ON THE SINGULAR CUSTOMS AND CEREMONIES OF VARIOUS NATIONS.

The Babylonians had a law, which was also followed by the Heneti, an Hlyrian people, and by HERODOTUS thought to be one of their best, which ordained that when girls were of a marriageable age, they were to repair at a certain time to a place where the young men likewise assembled. They were then sold by the public crier, who first disposed of the most beautiful one. When he had sold her, he put up others to sale, according to their degrees of beauty. The rich Babylonians were emulous to carry off the finest women, who were sold to the highest bidders. But as the young men who were poor could not aspire to have fine women, they were content to take the ugliest, with the money which was given with them; for when the crier had sold the handsomest, he ordered the ugliest of all the women to be brought, and inquired if any one was willing to take her with a small sum of money. Thus she became the wife of him who was most easily satisfied; and thus the finest women were sold, and from the money which they brought, small fortunes were given to the ugliest, and to those who had any bodily deformity. A father could not marry his daughter as he pleased, nor was he who bought her allowed to take her home, without giving security that he would marry her. But after the sale, if the parties were not agreeable to each other, the law enjoined that the purchase money should be restored. The inhabitants of any of their towns were permitted to buy wives at these auctions.

Amongst the Cretans, the establishment of the young men was also regulated by the laws. Young Cretans of mature age were not permitted to marry as they thought fit themselves. They were not left to the impulse of passion, by which we are so frequently misled in that serious engagement. In forming the contract of wedlock, riches and pleasure were not their objects—those delusive phantoms, which often bring discord, indifference, and regret. In truth, a Cretan married not for himself, but for the state. The magistrates had the right of choosing the strongest and best made of the young men, and of marrying them to women who resembled them in constitution and figure, that a well proportioned matrimonial union might produce a robust, tall, well-made posterity, whose physical powers would do honour to the nation, defend it, terrify their enemies by their mere presence, and conquer and reduce them to subjection, by their strength and their valour.

By the laws of the Franks, a man was allowed but one wife, and he was rigorously punished who quitted her to marry any other. The tie which connected them was indissoluble, and the wife was inseparable from her husband. She followed him to war; the camp was her country: and from the camp the armies drew their recruits. Boys, born and bred amid the din of arms, inured to danger, and already soldiers, replaced the old and slain. They mar-

ried in their turn, as we learn from SIDONIUS APOLLINARIS; who, in describing the rejoicings that were made in the camp of CLODION, on account of a wedding, tells us, that the fair young man, by whom he means a Frank, had married a fair young woman; and that the soldiers celebrated their nuptials with Scythian and warlike dances.

The husband provided for his family by his excursions, and by the booty which he shared in an enemy's country. On his return, the chaste caresses of his wife amply recompensed the warrior for the fatigues he had undergone, and for the danger to which he had been exposed. A dear and affectionate hand dressed the wounds which he had received in battle; and her obedience and sweetness of manners gave a charm to their society, which lasted as long as their lives. This union was founded on a perfect subordination. The Franks of those remote times were absolute masters in their houses. They could put their wives to death when they departed from their duty; and it is surprising, that if a Frank killed his wife in a transport of anger, the laws punished him only by prohibiting him for some time to bear arms: a temporary interdiction of his military character.

LEGAL ERRORS.

Among the numerous erroneous notions which are generally received as truth, through the credulity and ignorance of mankind, there are few which it is more curious to enquire into, or more necessary to refute, than some prevailing vulgar errors with regard to what is supposed to be law. Some of those indeed pravail only among the lower orders of society, but the greater number are firmly received by all classes of society, except those immediately engaged in the study of the law. These, like all other popular errors, have formerly had some foundation; but it is now become exceedingly difficult to trace the origin of them. Some are derived from repealed statutes, and were formerly law, though perhaps under certain modifications; others have arisen from erroneously drawing a general rule from some particular local instance: others again are merely mistaken notions of existing laws; but there are many which, at the present day, it is quite impossible to acount for.

One of these erroneous ideas of the law, which has been most universally received, and which is even now not unfrequently acted upon by the lower classes, is, that a man has the power of divorcing his wife, by selling her in an open market, with a halter round her neck — Not only is there no foundation whatever in our laws for this species of divorce, but it is even a misdemeanour, which may be punished by fine and imprisonment, and which has been so punished in one or two instances lately. The prejudice, however, is very fast rooted that this practice is legal, and it has taken place even very lately in Smithfield market. There was an instance not many years ago, of a lady elegantly attired, being sold there, with a silken halter, and, on the completion of the bargain, being driven off by the happy purchaser in a dashing curricle.

Another error connected with matrimony is, that if a man, when he designs to marry a woman, take her from the hands of the priest clothed only in her chemise, he will not be liable for her debts and engagements.—This also has not the slightest foundation, as a man is equally responsible for the debts of his wife, whether he receives a large fortune with her, or marries her without a farthing. It is also supposed, that a man, when he advertises that his wife has left him, and that he will not be answerable for her debts, thereby discharges himself from his liability; such advertisements are not uncommon in the papers. This notice, however, is of no avail whatever, unless the husband can prove that the individual with whom his wife deals, had actually seen it; and even then the husband would be bound to pay for the articles furnished if they were actual necessaries, regard being had to his wife's situation in life.

That butchers and surgeons are incapacitated from acting as jurymen in criminal cases, on account of their being hardened to blood, is a prevalent opinion in all classes of society; and there are even many persons engaged in the law, who are not aware of its falsity.—Rousseau, in his Emile, stated, as a proof of the humanity of our laws, that in England butchers were not received as witnesses in matters of life and death; but in a note to the later editions he states, that the translators of his work into English, had corrected his mistake, and had mentioned the cause of it, which was, that butchers are not admitted as jurymen on criminal trials, but that surgeons are. Unfortunately for the translators of Roisseau, the fact is exactly the contrary.—Surgeons, by an Act of Parliament, made to encourage the profession, in the reign of Henry VIII. are exempted, but not incapacitated, from an attendance upon juries; but there is no law, statute, or custom, that exempts or incapacitates butchers from sitting as jurymen in any case whatever. Perhaps it was the exemption in favour of surgeons which gave rise to this error.

There is a very prevalent notion that the body of a debtor may be taken in execution after his death. Miss Edgeworth makes this an incident in one of her novels.—The idea has been once or twice refuted from the bench; and the late Lord Ellenborough declared, that the seizure of the body was not only perfectly illegal, but that it would render the sheriff or his officer liable to punishment.— This practice, however, formed part of the law of Prussia, before it was abolished by the *Code Frederique*.

It is generally believed that all persons born at sea, belong to the parish of Stepney. So prevalent was this error, that the parish officers of Stepney were put to the greatest trouble and inconvenience, by the number of paupers which were passed to them by the magistrates from all parts of the kingdom. About a year or two ago, to put a stop to this inconvenience, and the expense they were put to by it, they instituted legal proceedings against a magistrate in the north of England, and shortly after, against another in Devonshire, for passing paupers to them who had been born at sea. The Court of King's Bench declared, that the common opinion was wholly false and erroneous, and that the parish of Stepney was no more chargeable with them than any other parish in the kingdom. This judgment was inserted in all the provincial papers; but the parish is still greatly troubled by similar applications, so deeply rooted is the prejudice. The notion is said to have originated from the port of London being situated in the parish of Stepney.

LAW.

CHESTER ASSIZES.

APRIL 10.

At these Assizes, John Kettle, well-known in Staffordshire and Cheshire as a swaggering blade, and, familiarly entitled "Rattler," was found guilty of picking a gentleman's pocket, and sentenced to be transported for seven years; the Judge remarking at the time that he merited a more severe punishment. Kettle came originally from the neighbourhood of Wolverhampton, in the vicinity of which place, his mother keeps a small public house. He for some time kept the Marquis of Granby public house, at Penkhull; and afterwards commenced business in the timber line at Liverpool, in the firm; of *Kettle and Co.* but this soon *went to Pot.* "Rattler" then drew on the Bank of his *wits*, for a living, and became a *Leg* of some note on the Turf and obeying his "ruling passion" levied contributions on the road, and was a successful PRIG for several years, rising gradually into fame as a reputable pickpocket, in the first line of business; and travelling, the better to cover his purpose, with saddle-bags, as a "rider for a very respectable house!" Picking up a *chum*, in a lodging-house in Cheshire, he repaired to Nantwich races; and learning at his inn, that a respectable traveller of the name of Williams, from the London Tea House of W. and G. Capel, had 400l, in his side pocket, and was proceeding to the Bowling Green, Kettle followed him, directing his *Chum* to appear as an idler on the green. Getting into play with Mr. Willams, he persuaded him to pull off his coat, and Mr. W. gave a boy something to watch it. His associate whose name was Lawrence, sat down near the coat, peeling a stick; and Kettle seeing the difficulty of his task, took an opportunity of telling the boy he had dropt a shilling on the other side of the green, and promised him sixpence if he could find it; the boy going as directed, Kettle stood before the coat, while Lawrence possessed himself of the £400, and decamped. The loss was soon discovered, and Kettle went with Mr. W. in pursuit of Lawrence, who was fortunately overtaken and the money found on him. Lawrance was tried and convicted; and a suspicion alighting on Kettle, he was taken up, and a true bill was found against him; but there being some doubt of the evidence, he was discharged.—He was again apprehended, on some further discovery being made, but effected his escape in an extraordinary way. He was taken at a Cock Pit, making bets on the main, and affected so great an indignation at *losing the sport*, that the magistrate, after hearing something of his tale, permitted him to go back, under the eye of the constable, to *see the main finished!* before his examination was finished by the magistrate?—Kettle now contrived to escape for a moment the watchfulness of the constable, and proceeded direct to his inn, and had thrown the saddle on his horse, and fastened one girth, when he saw the man of office after him; he led his horse to the door, and was on the saddle, half girthed, and the bridle uncurbed, when the constable named "the main!" but Kettle amused him from his proferred detention, while he got from a walk into a trot, and from a trot into a canter, with the constable running by his side; but the *gallop for it!* followed, and Kettle escaped!

Kettle soon after appeared as *a Traveller*, at the house of Mr. Suffolk, Cheadle, at the identical time that Mr. Williams, the gentleman robbed, happed to be there; but his disappearance was so sudden that he forgot to take his horse and saddle bags, which were afterwards sold. The constable of Wolverhampton th a

received a promise of £20. on apprehending him; which he soon afterwards effected. Kettle shook hands with the constable very kindly on the occasion, as a townsman and an old acquaintance, with a £5. note in his hand; but this being *under par*, did not succeed. Kettle then denied the constable's right to take him without a warrant, but with a firm hold on his velvet collar, the *ruffles* were soon on; and Kettle then exclaimed "D---n his Welch blood, he's got me at last."---There was a humourous cross-examnination of the constable, which we have no room to give.

POLICE.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

PUBLIC OFFICE, BOW-STREET.—Yesterday Mr. Wm. Miller, a Clerk in the Admiralty, and nephew to J. W. Croker, Esq. appeared before Sir Richard Birnie, to answer to a charge of rape preferred against him by Miss Eliza Sharman, a young lady residing at No. 22, Charles street, Queen's Elm, Brompton.

The young gentleman was brought up yesterday se'nnight, on a warrant issued upon the deposition of Miss Sharman, who was then confined to her bed from indisposition, occasioned as it was alleged, by the treatment she had received from the defendant. At the close of the investigation of that day Sir R. Birnie consented to let Mr. Miller go at large, upon the undertaking of his Solicitor for his appearance yesterday.

Mr. Read. Solicitor for Mr. Miller, addressed Sir R. Birnie as soon as he had taken his seat, and said he had, as he had pledged himself to do, brought his client forward, and he now wished to call the attention of the Magistrate to a statement of the first examination, which had appeared in two of the Morning Papers (*The Times* and *Morning Herald.*) Mr. Read then read the statement alluded to, and said, that in consequence of the glaring publicity which had thus been given to the first examination, although it was a private one; and, as the statement was of such a nature as to be highly prejudicial to his client who was related to some of the first families in this and the sister Kingdom, he demanded now a public investigation, in order that justice might be done to the character of the young gentleman, and that the case might go before the public in its true colours.

Sir R. Birnie said, that the Magistrate, as Mr. Read must be aware, could know nothing of newspaper reports, and it was not for him to say how the statement alluded to had got into the public prints, but he begged to say, that he had seen one of the journals mentioned, and the statement of what took place was substantially correct, and, indeed, almost *verbatim* the same as had been stated before him on the first examination.

Miss Eliza Sharman. who was attended by her parents and her two sisters, was then sworn. She seemed in delicate health, and had the appearance of extreme agitation. She deposed, that she lives with her father in-law and mother Mr. and Mrs Clarke, at 22, Charles street, Queen's Elm. Mr. Miller and his brother came to lodge there on the Friday before she was ill. On the following Sunday evening, about 10 o'clock, as she was going to bed, she met Mr. Miller coming down stairs, and he stopped her and said, "I was coming down to look for some of you, as I wanted to speak to you." He then returned to his sitting-room, and she followed him, supposing he wanted something. She did not know then that his brother was gone to bed. When she got into the sitting-room he shut the door, and she asked him what he wanted? his reply was "stop a minute." She had a candle in her hand, which he snatched from her and put on the table. He then made some observations about her sisters being fine girls, and what she said in reply, she said in an ordinary tone, that any one might hear. She had a very bad pain in her head at that time. Mr. M., after one or two remarks, took her in his arms and pulled her into his bed room, which adjoined the drawing-room. She was so overpowered with the pain in her head, that she could not call out, and she nearly lost her senses. He put one arm under her head and the other under her legs, and threw her on the bed. She was deprived of sensation for some time. She was treated with excessive violence.

[At this part of the evidence her mother, Mrs. Clarke, wept, and exclaimed "Oh! my God!"]

Sir R. Birnie then proceeded to put some questions observing, that he lamented the necessity of doing so; but the character of this young gentleman was at stake, and the inquiry must be most strictly and regularly pursued, however painful it might be to Miss Sharman.

Miss Sharman, after answering these questions, said, she told her sister of what had occurred the following morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock.

Mr. Read then said, that however painful it might be to him, he must put many questions to Miss Sharman; "and," added Mr. Read, "I must trouble you Miss S. to speak up, because I know your character."

The Solicitor for the prosecution remined Mr. Read that it was not usual to intimidate a witness by threats of this kind.

Miss Sharman cross-examined. She went willingly into the drawing-room, because she thought Mr. Miller wanted something. He did not say that it would be better to go in there because there would be no interruption, before he went in, but he said something like that afterwards. She did not go into the bed-room by his persuasion, for he forced her in. Her father and mother were in the parlour below, but they could not have heard her if she had called out, as they had company at supper. She could not cry out because she had lost her senses: but there was no obstruction to her calling if she had had her faculties about her. She was in the bed-room about five minutes.

Mr. Read—Did you not, when in the bed-room, make an agreement with Mr. Miller, that as soon as you could go to your room and undress, you would return and sleep with him!

Miss Sharman—No, indeed, upon my oath I did not. When Mr. Miller was about to leave the lodgings the next day, she met him on the stairs, asked him if it was true he was going to leave them? She did not upbraid him with his treatment of her, because there were several men about the house. She did not take him by the hand on the stairs.

Witnesses were then called by Mr. Read, who proved the conduct on the part of Miss Eliza Sharman which induced Sir R. Birnie to dismiss the case.

Mr. Miller was then discharged, and left the Office with his solicitor and friends.

The two sisters of Miss E. Sharman, in a state of agitation truly distressing, declared, that they were totally unacquainted with the conduct of their sister.

BOW-STREET.—THE DESERTED SON.—The youth, whose case we mentioned a few days ago as having applied to the Magistrates at this Office for relief, in consequence of his father refusing to acknowledge him, attended again yesterday, and Sir Richard Birnie handed over to him a Bank note, which he had received for his use from a gentleman in Liverpool, who had read his story in the public papers. We understood that Sir Richard Birnie has received a number of written communications from persons of high respectability, all of them strongly corroborative of the facts stated by the unfortunate youth himself; but we are not aware at present what steps the Magistrates intend to take in his affair.

QUEEN-SQUARE.—Yesterday WM. LIGHTFOOT, a fellow of very dashing appearance, was brought before the Magistrates in the custody of C. Dew, charged with picking pockets in the crowd assembled to see the company who attended the Drawing-room. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner was observed in the crowd, followed by a gang, who screened his behaviour; he tried several gentlemen's pockets, and at last took a gentleman's silk handkerchief. The officer endeavoured to secure him but was prevented by his asociates. Some person in the crowd saw him deliver the handerchief to another, who escaped. This circumstance being made known, several assisted the officer, but most of them were robbed themselves; one person lost a pocket handkerchief and a gold mouted snuff box; another lost his pocket-book, containing several Bills of Exchange, and another, papers of consequence. A countryman, named Hitchison, lost his watch with its appendages, but they succeeded in securing the prisoner, with the aid of the soldiers on guard; his confederates all escaped with the property they had obtained, whilst engaged in the attempted rescue. The prisoner, on being searched, had only one silk handkerchief upon him; he declared he was innocent; he said his name was Ironmonger, and that he came there merely from curiosity. He was committed.

[*Morning Chronicle April*, 24.

ACCIDENTES, OFFENCES, &c.

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM EATING HEMLOCK.—Two fine children, a boy and a girl, belonging to James Jardine, an Irish labourer, who resides at present in New Galloway, had gone out a few days ago, to amuse themselves along the banks of a small stream which flows past that town.—They had there dug up the roots of hemlock, which it is supposed they had mistaken for parsnips, to which they bear some resemblance, and had eaten so freely of it, that the youngest, a girl, died in convulsions a few hours afterwards it being impossible, when medical aid was procured, to make her swallow an emetic, the only application which could have proved of service. The other child, a boy, who appears not to have eaten so much of the hemlock, is not dead, though still weak from its effects. Children should be particularly cautioned from eating any roots which they may dig up in the fields, some of which, such as those of hensbane, nightshade, and hemlock are of a most poisonous nature.

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Poetry.

SMILES.

What is that smile, that o'er the cheek
Of artless, blooming childhood strays;
That revels in the dimple sleek,—
That charms the mother's tender gaze?

'Tis as the sun of April's morn,
That rises with unsullied ray:
Nor marks the clouds, that swift are borne
To wrap in shades the future day!

What is that soft, that languid smile,
That mingles with a tender sigh;
Light spreads the timid blush the while,
And sweetly sinks the melting eye?

'Tis the bright dew-drop on the rose,
Sweet remnant of the early shower,
That will its ripened leaves unclose,
And to full fragrance spread the flower?

What is that smile, whose rapturous glow,
Passion's impetuous breath inspires.
Whilst pleasure's gaudy blossoms blow,
And the eye beams with guilty fires?

'Tis the volcano's baleful blaze,
That pours around a fatal light;
Whose victim dies that stops to gaze;
Whence safety is but found in flight!

What is that sad, that transient smile,
That dawns upon the lip of woe;
That checks the deep-drawn sigh awhile,
And stays the tear that starts to flow?

'Tis but a veil cast o'er the heart,
When youth's gay dreams have passed away;
When joy's faint ling'ring rays depart,
And the last gleams of hope decay!

What is that bright, that fearful smile,
Quick flashing o'er the brow of care,
When fades each fruit of mental toil,
And nought remains to check despair?

'Tis the wild lurid lightning's gleam,
Swift bursting from a stormy cloud;
That spreads a bright destructive beam,
Then sinks into is sable shroud!

What is that smile—calm, fixt at last,
On the hoar brow of reverend age,
When the world's changing scenes are past,
And nearly closed life's varied page?

'Tis the rich glowing western beam,
Bright spreading o'er the dark'ning skies;
That shows, by its mild parting gleam,
A cloudless, heavenly, morn shall rise!

SONNET TO BRITIANNIA.

[*By J. Scott, Esq. about the year* 1766.]

Renown'd Britannia! lov'd parental land,
Regard thy welfare with a watchful eye;
Whene'er the weight of Want's afflicting hand
Wakes o'er thy vales the poor's persuasive cry.
When slaves in office freemen's rights withstand;
When wealth enormous sets the oppressor high;
When bribes thy ductile senators command:
Then mourn, for *then* thy fate approacheth nigh.
Not from perfidious Gaul or haughty Spain,
Nor all the neighbouring nations of the main,
Tho' league'd in war tremendous round thy shore,
But from thyself thy ruin must proceed;
Nor boast thy power, for know it is decreed,
Thy freedom gone, thy power shall be no more

Varieties.

"——————————So we'll live,
"And pray, and sing, and tell old tales, and laugh
"At gilded butterflies, and hear poor rogues
"Talk of Court News; and we'll talk with them too,
"Who loses and who wins; who's in, who's out;
"And take upon us the mystery of things
"As if we were God's Spies."——————SHAKSPEARE

The Abbe Terrasson, who died in 1754, was a man of considerable talents and of singular *naivete*. On his death bed, he was asked whether he believed all that the Holy Catholic and Roman Church teaches? He answered in his usual composed manner, that he found that impossible. When the confessor came to confess him, he said, "I am in too weak a state to speak; be so good as to question Madam Luguet," (his housekeeper,) "she can answer every thing." The Confessor, however, began to question him: "Have you ever in your life been addicted to luxury?" "Madame Liguet, have I been addicted to luxury?"—"A little, Sir," answered the housekeeper. "A little, Sir," repeated the good Abbe.

When Voltaire's tragedy of *Herod and Mariamne* was brought out, the character of *Varus* was acted by a very ugly performer. His Confident says to him, "You are troubled, Sir; you change countenance!—"For God's sake let him change it!" cried a wag from the pit.

A Wife upon Trust or another Specimen of the bad Times!—At a village in North Wilts, a young couple being about to be married, the man requested the clergyman to give him credit for his fees, till he could earn more money, or the times got better. The proposition was kindly agreed to. The woman paid the clerk his fee.—Query---When will the clergyman get paid?

Classical Pun.—*Catiline* versus *Catalani*.---On Catalam's late visit to Edinbrugh, her concerts broke in upon innumerable dinner and supper arrangements. A party engaged to sup at the house of a Scotish Barriter, lingering considerably beyond the hour, the impatient wit exclaimed, in a parody of the famous Catilinarian---"*Quousque tandem, Catalani, abutêre patientiâ nostra!*"

A literary gentleman consulting his Solicitor the other day about the recovery of a debt due to him, learnt that there was no legal proof to sustain his demand. and his friend told him he had better stick to his classics and leave business to other heads. "Well (said he) this affair is surely classical, for it remainds me of Virgil---*Lent-us in umbra.*"

An Amazon.—A Bill has passed the House of Assembly of Pennsylvania, granting an annuity to *Molly Macauley*, for services she rendered during the revolutionary war. It appeared this heroine had braved the hardships of the camp, and dangers of the field, with her husband, who was a soldier of the revolution, and the Bill in her favour passed without a dissenting voice.---*American Paper.*

Female Education.—The Bellows Falls paper gives a pleasant description of the marriage of an honest farmer with a young lady just graduated from a female country academy, after a residence therein of about six months. The husband, boasting of her learning says.—"She can tell the year and day of the month when our forefathers landed at Plymouth; knows the name of every capital town in the Union; can tell to an inch how far it is from here to the *Antipodes*, I think she calls them. If you should bore a hole through the globe, and chuck a millstone into it, she can tell to a shaving what would become of the millstone. She is likewise a monstrous pretty painter, and can paint a puppy so well that you take it for a lion, and a sheep that looks as big & as grand as an elephant. She knows all about chemistry, and says that water is composed of two kinds of gin; and air is made of ox-gin and nitre-gin, or (what is the same thing in English) salt-petre gin. She says, that burning a stick of wood in the fire is nothing but a play of *comical* (chemical) *infinity*, and that not a particle of the matter which belonged to the stick is lost, but only scattered about like chaff in a hurricane."

A Coachman's Conscience.—A few days since, a hackney coachman was brought before the Bench, upon a summons to answer the complaint of a gentleman from whom he had extorted *seven* shillings and six-pence for a *four* shillings fare!—"How could you think of attempting such an impudent extortion?" asked the Magistrate. "Why, your Worship," replied honest coachee, "I'll tell you how it was—I knows I'm guilty, but I'll tell you how it was, and I hopes you'll take into your consideration, and not be too hard upon me. The ge'mman's servant what rode on the box wi' me, said to me, says he, as we were toddling a little ways down Oxford-street, your Worship—says he to me, 'Coachee,' says he 'there's a *weddun* (wedding) in this job, so you meed'n't be afeard of laying it on pretty thick? and then you know you can tip me a *bob* for my own cheek.'" —"And pray what is a *bob*?" asked his Worship. "Why a shilling, your Honour, all the world over!—just as we say a *tanner*, or a *tizzy*, or a *tilbury*, for a six pence; or a *quid* for a guinea. Well, your Worship, when he ax'd me to'stand a bob, I thought he was a rummish sort of a customer, but howsomever I took the hint, and when I set the ge,mman down, I ax'd seven and six-pence, instead of four shillings, God forgive me! But I thought I couldn't in conscience ax-less!"—"And pray," asked the Magistrate, "did you give the servant the shilling you had promised him?" "No, you Worship, I wouldn't give him any thing; cause I thought he didn't desarve it, after putting me up to diddle his own master in that manner!"—The gentleman said it was certainly true that on the day in question he had been present at a wedding; but he had received an excellent character with the servant, and as he had now lived with him several years, during which time his conduct had been unexceptionable, he would not believe him capable of making such an unprincipled proposition.—The Magistrate said he had little doubt that it was a mere invention of the coachman's; and even admitting it to be true, it was no palliation of his offence. Honest coachee was then fined 20s. for the pliability of his *conscience*, and he left the office, observing, "I'll taken nation good care how I gets into this' ere sort of a scrape again."

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